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☞The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

☞Persons are constantly writing to us, some of them over their own names and some anonymously, deprecating the invasion of Kentucky soil by United States troops. We can assure them that there is not the slightest probability that any United States troops will come upon Kentucky soil unless summoned to repel an irruption from Tennessee or other States of the South. Let there be no intrusion from the South, and Kentucky ground will be pressed by no foot of a soldiery from any State. There is no reason why, even if war must rage all around us, there should not be peace within our borders. And there will be peace among us, permanent peace, unless an evil spirit shall take possession of the minds and hearts of a portion of our people.

> Two gentlemen from Western Virginia arrived in our city on Monday, having been forced to leave their homes because they were in favor of Southern rights.—*Maysville (Ky.) Express.*
>
> That is the freedom of thought and speech and action which is to be established wherever Lincoln's sway is established.—*Courier.*

Virginia claims to be part of a Confederacy which is at war with the United States. The United States troops have entered Virginia, and no doubt some of the rigors are practiced that in times of war are always deemed legitimate and necessary. If there is any truth in the statement in regard to the escape of two fugitives from Western Virginia to Wheeling, perhaps they were spies or suspected spies, perhaps they had taken up arms or furnished arms against the United States troops, perhaps for several causes they had rendered themselves liable to seizure by the United States military or civil authorities. We don't know why they were forced to fly from the vicinity of invading regiments, and the Courier, we presume, knows quite as little about the matter as we do.

But look towards the South. Within the last two weeks, not less than three hundred men have passed through this city from Tennessee, and within the last five weeks not less than a thousand have come up the Mississippi from the South, all exiled from their homes, as they claim, because they acknowledged themselves to be, or were suspected to be, in favor of the old Union or the reconstruction of it. The long and sad processions of exiled wanderers have thronged all the avenues of travel from the Southern Confederacy. We have read articles and paragraphs in all the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Virginia, saying, in ominous language, that, if men living in the Southern Confederacy still cherished longings for the old Union, the Southern Confederacy was no place for them. Moreover, the courts in more than one of the States of that Confederacy have decided, and all the leading presses of the Confederacy have published and endorsed the decision, that, if men talked, no matter to whom, in favor of the old Union, they were guilty of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy within the meaning of that phrase of the Constitution and could and should be arrested and executed for treason. And it is into a Confederacy, where the law of treason is thus construed by the courts and the press, and where the construction is ratified, encouraged, and enforced by the sentiment and will of the populace, that thousands of conspirators are now trying, day and night, to precipitate Kentucky. But is it into such a Confederacy that Kentuckians would go? Are they willing, after having lived up to the present time in a land where they can talk what they please, where tongue and pen are free, to pass under a government where a word, spoken or written to a friend, brings the penalty of flight or the scaffold? Have we lived proud freemen so long to become crouching and trembling slaves now?

OUTRAGE.—One of the best citizens of Kentucky, born and reared in the State, who fought nobly as a volunteer through the Mexican war and has been living in Princeton, Ky., for about ten years, noted universally for his strict integrity and Christian virtues, started recently with his family by way of the Cumberland river for Illinois where he owns land. As soon as the boat arrived at Eddyville which was to take him and his family to Smithland, two of the citizens of the former place sought an interview with the clerk and hinted to him that the Princeton gentleman was an abolitionist, that he had been run off from Princeton for that cause, and that he ought to be compelled to pay high rates for freight, passage, &c. The consequence was that he was treated on board as a suspected person and charged three prices; and, on arriving at Smithland, he missed his most valuable box, which has not since been delivered by the clerk, who is a rabid secessionist. Nor was this all. The foul report in regard to the victim was communicated by the clerk to the citizens of Smithland, who of course treated him as an escaped convict.

It is a lamentable fact, that, in many sections at this time, every man, no matter how honest and true, is at the mercy of every villain, white or black, that chooses to slander him.

☞The Courier puts all the evils we are suffering to the account of the Administration! We suppose, that, if some miscreants should set the establishment of the Courier on fire, and the water of the engines should hit and deface the parts not yet actually burning, the Courier would denounce the firemen instead of the incendiaries. Wouldn't it? If not, the delectable organ of secession would display more justice and more sense in relation to its perishing house than it does in relation to its perishing country.

☞The disunionists of Kentucky profess to have come over to the position of neutrality occupied by the Unionists, but the profession is a hollow one. It is made for the purpose merely of strengthening the disunion party in the election of August, in order that the possession of the Legislature may be won at that election, and the State be hurried at once into revolutionary courses. Experience, sore and disgraceful, has abundantly shown that a disunion Legislature is nine points in the disunion game, and is entirely good for the tenth point. Accordingly, the grand point the disunionists here are now bent upon making is the possession of the Legislature at the August election. The election of Congressmen in June is with the disunionists subsidiary to the election in August, and will be contested vigorously with the view chiefly of disciplining the disunion forces and of inflaming their ardor for the August struggle, though undoubtedly a disunion victory in June in any District of the State, if unhappily achieved, would be turned to the best account at Washington as well as everywhere else in the direction of the general policy of national destruction pursued and cherished by the party. Consequently, the June election, though mainly subsidiary to the election in August, will be contested with an energy not less desperate than that which will mark the latter. The end of the disunionists in both is the same; namely, the final overthrow of the government and the lashing of Kentucky to the secession league.

In furtherance of this end, as we have already intimated, the disunionists profess to have come over to the position of neutrality, thereby the better to delude the voters of the State, an overpowering majority of whom have declared unequivocally for that position. The profession is flagrantly and flagitiously hollow. The disunionists are not really in favor of neutrality at all. The pretence that they are is foul play of the most atrocious description. It is a bloody fraud. They are really in favor of immediate and unconditional secession—of secession by the shortest practicable cut—and are working for the possession of the Legislature as the first and decisive step in the process. They care nothing for neutrality, they despise it, save as they can make a profession of adherence to it instrumental at the earliest possible moment in sweeping the State out into the gulf of war and anarchy that is raging on our Southern border. This is what they intend to do if they can. Such is their real object. Nay, it is hardly too much to say that such is their avowed object.

On this grave point, to say nothing of the strong circumstances of kindred import with which the present and immediate past are bristling, witness the following extract from the Louisville Courier of the 27th of May:

> The position of armed neutrality can be maintained for a considerable length of time only by declaring herself independent and making that declaration good. Her right to take this position we freely admit while maintaining that it would be destructive of every material interest of the Commonwealth and oppressive and ruinous to her people. *As a temporary measure, a position to be occupied only until the people can act directly on the question of the relations which the State shall bear to the other States,* it is not only not liable to the objections urged against the proposition of a permanent armed neutrality; but it is, we believe, under existing circumstances, proper that it should be taken by the State.
>
> *We trust, ere many months, that the voters of Kentucky will have an opportunity of formally declaring whether their State shall make one of the Northern Confederacy; one of the Southern Confederacy; or be an independent nation;* and when they shall have spoken, their will will be obeyed; and if the minority act upon the idea advocated by Jerry Boyle, Judge Bramlette, and the Journal, the responsibility for the consequences, whatever they may be, will rest on their heads. The majority will be guiltless.

To the same effect, witness the extract below from the Lexington Statesman of the 28th of May:

> *We are no Union man.* We boast no loyalty to Lincoln's Government, *and profess no more love for the Union of the free and slave States. We go even further,* AND AVOW THAT WE ARE NOT A RECONSTRUCTIONIST. THERE IS BUT ONE UNION NOW, WHICH COMMANDS THE SYMPATHY OF OUR HEART OR THE APPROVAL OF OUR JUDGMENT, AND THAT IS A UNION OF THE SLAVE STATES.

And to the same effect, again, witness this article from the Frankfort Yeoman of June 1st:

> *What Rational Hope of Re-union?*—Will any one answer us candidly—what rational hope exists that this disrupted Union can be reconstructed and perpetuated? Will the North make any concessions which the South would, could, or should accept? Can the South trust any proposals guaranteeing their rights and their future peace and tranquility, tendered by faithless, perfidious, and treacherous confederates, who have through many long years of persistent agitation wickedly assailed Southern rights, and who are now prosecuting a fierce, furious, and ferocious war for the subjugation of the people, the abolition of slavery, and the destruction of all rights? Would not the South betray themselves to trust such implacable haters?
>
> And if no rational, affirmative answer can be candidly and conscientiously given to these questions, *is it not criminally trifling with solemn subjects,* NOT TO LOOK THE PRACTICAL FACTS STERNLY IN THE FACE AND ADJUST THE POSTURE OF KENTUCKY ACCORDING TO THE REMARKABLE STATE OF FACTS? The case is certainly a deplorable one; *but it exists;* and though brought about by no agency of Kentucky, she is compelled to accept the inexorable fact and treat it as becomes the wisdom and valor of a free and proud people.

Here are the three leading disunion journals of Kentucky, in the face of Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation which was issued on the 21st of May, uniting in a bold and fervid declaration for the secession of the State as soon as the act of madness and of ruin can be accomplished. The declaration is made in the face of Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation, and is doubtless made in pursuance of it. The Editor of the Lexington Statesman is Gov. Magoffin's Secretary of State. The Editor of the Frankfort Yeoman is one of the Governor's confidential advisers and writes at the elbow of His Excellency. The Editor of the Louisville Courier manipulates the metropolitan organ of the party. It is little short of absurd to suppose that these three Editors are all ignorant of the construction the Governor himself puts on his proclamation, or that, knowing it, they all advocate precisely the contrary view. The conclusion that they represent faithfully the real spirit of the proclamation is irresistible. And the party stands avowedly on the proclamation. Hence, the declaration under notice constitutes an authoritative version of the platform of the party. The secession of Kentucky by the quickest feasible procedure may be justly considered the avowed as well as the real end of the disunionists amongst us. It is beyond all shadow of doubt their real end. Neutrality at most is simply a bush behind which they are stealing up to consummate secession. The moment they get near enough to overpower the Commonwealth they will throw down the cover and flourish the tomahawk above the head of their defenceless victim.

And it is these double-dealing, eleventh-hour adherents to neutrality that now challenge the sincerity of the Unionists, and seek to ride into power on the assumption of superior fidelity to a position they have assumed so clearly in order to betray. "Hypocrisy," according to L'Estrange, "is the Devil's stalking horse." We think the disunionists of Kentucky must have borrowed or stolen their daddy's nag. But even the Devil's stalking-horse isn't big enough to conceal their ugly figures. The Devil will have to invent a special disguise for their benefit, or they will never be able to approach the noble game they are pursuing. The Unionists of Kentucky stand squarely and fairly on the position of neutrality they at first assumed, *and there they intend to stand in good faith unto the end of the war.* We look upon this position as the citadel of the peace and safety of the Commonwealth. We intend to hold and defend it. And the disunionists are greater simpletons than they seem to take us for if they imagine they can by any description of Indian tricks climb up into this citadel and possess it for the purpose of delivering it over to the enemies of the State and the nation. The disguised traitors will be shot down in the open plain before they reach the walls of the citadel. No cover will avail them. Not all the boughs of Birnam wood could screen their stalking forms.

☞Our neighbor of the Courier undertakes to tell what he has published. He has certainly published a great deal, but has he ever published any retraction of his very positive denial of our statement as to his having proclaimed that troops attempting to go hence to serve under the U. S. Government should be hung? If not, what is he waiting for?

☞We expect that a terrible fire will break out very shortly at Manassas Gap.

A THREAT FROM TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Avalanche of last Wednesday, in a reply to an article of ours upon the stopping of the shipment of provisions to the South over the Nashville Railroad, says that to stop the provision: would be to steal the road, partly the property of Tennessee, and it adds:

> We notify the Journal that we hereby enter the protest of Tennessee against this robbery of her property; and that she will be compelled to issue a writ of replevin to recover it, which will be executed by an armed *posse comitatus,* whose presence in Louisville may not be very agreeable to the Lincolnites of that city.

Thus we are notified, from Tennessee, that, if we choose, in obedience to an order of the Government to which we acknowledge allegiance, to cease sending provisions to Tennessee, that State will consider it as robbery of her property and at once send her army to Louisville. This is no time for States to engage in the pitiful business of bandying threats and words of defiance, but we can tell Tennessee, that, if an army of hers shall invade Louisville for not sending flour and bacon to her upon the railroad, it will be driven back again. Let not the experiment be made.

Tennessee, or the Southern Confederacy of which she now claims to form a part, has stopped the bringing of cotton into Kentucky upon the Nashville Railroad as well as upon all other roads, yet Kentucky, although she considers the railroad as in part her property, and although she believes that Tennessee and the other Southern States have no more right to stop the transportation of cotton upon that road than she herself has to stop the transportation of flour and bacon upon it, has at no time contemplated sending an army to recover her property and punish Tennessee for any alleged "robbery." No man, not even a secession editor, can be such an ass, such a thrice-sodden ass, as to pretend that the stopping of cotton upon the railroad isn't as much robbery as the stopping of flour and bacon would be; and, if an army must redress one of the robberies, another army, we guess, may have to try its hand at the redress of the other.

And then there is the Mississippi river. That, like the Nashville railroad, is partly the property of Kentucky. Kentucky, to be sure, didn't make it, but her beautiful river, the Ohio, has always done a very fair share toward making it. At any rate, it is partly her's as the gift of God; her title doesn't depend upon any decision of earthly courts. But Tennessee, not satisfied with excluding Kentucky from the privilege of importing by the Mississippi any particular article or any half dozen articles or classes of articles, undertakes, by a summary and unceremonious process, to shut out from that vast stream the whole of our commerce and navigation—to annihilate it forever unless our people will swear allegiance to a power at war with their own Government. We shouldn't quarrel with Tennessee or any other Southern State or all the Southern States for refusing, in compliance with an order of their Government or without any order, to send cotton or provisions or anything else to Kentucky by the way of the Mississippi or any other way, but, when Tennessee undertakes to say that Kentucky shall not be permitted, unless she will change her allegiance, to transport anything whatever upon that river or even to navigate it, why then Kentucky, if the gross and stupendous wrong be persisted in, will unquestionably assert her right of property and back her assertion with whatever physical force shall be found necessary to make it respected. When Tennessee, after having, as she supposes, cleared Kentucky out of the Mississippi, and after having, as she knows, united in excluding the great Southern staple, cotton, from the Nashville Railroad, threatens to send an army to subdue us if we dare to exclude bacon and flour from that road, her insolence is a little more than Kentucky could stand if Kentucky were not the most patient State in the world. But even Kentucky can't stand everything. She probably thinks, that, if King Cotton is too proud to travel upon the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, neither will King Flour nor King Bacon nor King Corn nor King Bagging condescend to travel on it. Their Majesties are quite as proud as their royal brother of the South.

And really, since Tennessee, by an act of her late Legislature, has prohibited all of her citizens, under severe penalties, from paying any debts due to the citizens of Kentucky or any other State that has not seceded, we can't see why she should expect us to send provisions or anything else to her. Does she claim that we must send her everything she wants and receive *no pay* for it? Does she demand that we feed her *gratis*? And, if we object to doing that, does she in truth mean to send an army to punish us for what her Memphis organ calls "robbery"?

In the article above, we have spoken of the avowed determination of Tennesseeans to invade us if we dare to cease sending them provisions as they have ceased sending us cotton, but we feel bound to add that the threats of violence are not confined to Tennessee. We have heard of equally violent threats from Kentucky secessionists, threats that *they* will undertake the game of coercion if the Railroad Company presume to obey the order of the U. S. Government. Such threats, it is said, darken the air in the southern portion of our State. Nor are they confined to that portion. We published a letter on Friday from Mount Sterling, Ky., stating that Captain Johnson, of a secession company of State Guards in that town, said recently that he expected marching orders soon to open our road and resist the enforcement of the Government order. The remark of that Captain Johnson might properly be considered a small matter, but the Louisville Courier not only refers to it without the slightest sign of condemnation or disapproval but distinctly and unequivocally applauds it and undertakes to rebuke the "indifference" of those "in our own midst," who would allow the order to be executed.

Yes, the Courier, borne away upon the whirlwind of its disunion fury, encourages and prompts its disunion friends to inaugurate rebellion, to inaugurate civil war, here, right here, the moment a policy shall be adopted, which that paper knows is to be adopted forthwith. We do not much fear that its promptings will produce the results for which they are intended. If they do, loud and long and dreadful, God knows, will be the shrieks and groans of woe resounding through our desolated and doomed land!

Not for the gratification of all the aspirations that ever lived in human souls, would we encourage such deeds as we deem that the able editor of the Louisville Courier is encouraging. If we did, every object in nature, the green earth and the blue sky and ocean, would wear to our eyes the hue of blood. If our hand wrote what his does, we should feel that all the waters of the ocean could not wash nor all the perfumes of Arabia sweeten it.

☞We were incorrect in saying that the Courier did not publish the resolutions of the Memphis meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, resolving that no steamboats belonging to Kentucky or other States upon the great Western rivers must be permitted to pass Memphis unless the person or persons sailing or renting the boats shall take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

The Courier did publish those resolutions, but it published them in small type, in an obscure corner, and we have no idea they were seen by one in twenty of its readers. Editorially it did not even refer to them; and, to this day, it has not, in its editorial columns, said one word, from which the public would know or could infer, that a large and important meeting of the people of Memphis has resolved that Kentucky shall be ruled out of the Mississippi utterly unless she will swear allegiance to the Southern Government.

Now what sort of guardian or champion of Kentucky interests and Kentucky rights and Kentucky honor is this editor, who, when steps are taken in a neighboring State to strike Kentucky navigation and commerce out of existence, is as dumb as if the art of speech had never been given by God or invented by man!

☞A Southern editor announces to his readers the important intelligence that "the Louisville Journal is dead." Well, if dead, it "yet speaketh."

☞Our neighbor of the Courier proposes that he and we be examined by a committee of four, he in relation to what he may know of the K. G. C.'s, and we as to what we may know of "a secret organization in our midst, each member of which binds himself to do, not what his judgment and his conscience assure him is right and proper, but what the Higher Law apostles at Washington order him to do." We answer our neighbor that we have not the slightest objection to being examined upon any matter of general interest, either publicly or privately, by committees or by individuals, but at the same time we tell him that we belong to no secret political organization, to no political organization whatever except the great Union party, and, that we have no knowledge or belief of the existence of any organization whose members take such an obligation as he describes.

If our respected neighbor thinks that this is not specific enough, we hereby appoint him a committee of one to come across the street and interrogate us as minutely as he pleases, with full permission to publish our answers in the Courier. We don't suppose however there will be any need of our swearing, unless we are sworn at—which of course we don't anticipate.

Our neighbor refers to our not having gone to Frankfort a few weeks ago when summoned there to testify before a Committee of the Legislature. To be sure we didn't go, for to have done so would have been a mere waste of time. We sent a letter in our place, informing the Chairman of the Committee that we had no knowledge whatever as to the matter in regard to which we were expected to testify. We were utterly ignorant about the whole thing, and we could see no use in travelling, even as a "dead head," sixty odd miles to own our ignorance. Our neighbor has oftentimes no difficulty in making his known even without unseating himself from his editorial chair.

☞Col. Willey, a prominent secessionist of Western Virginia, was recently taken prisoner by the U. S. troops, and papers were found in his possession, detailing plots against the Western Virginia Convention to be held to-day. Certainly it is a most fortunate thing that the traitor was seized; and his punishment should be exemplary.

The Courier complains that Col. Willey was arrested without warrant issued against him and without any legal process. O well, the United States mint was seized in New Orleans, and the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and the navy yards at Norfolk and Pensacola, and the forts and United States revenue cutters all through the Southern country, and the United States troops in Texas, without warrant issued against them and without any legal process. And we shouldn't much wonder if the United States troops took Alexandria and Grafton and Fairfax and if they bombarded Sewell's Point and Acquia Creek and even if they shall attack Richmond and Manassas Gap and Harper's Ferry without warrant issued and without any legal process.

In a war, such as now exists, warrants and legal processes are not particularly in vogue among hostile troops. If two armies find themselves confronting each other, they are not very apt to apply to the nearest Justice of the Peace for warrants and legal processes before they commence operations. Such at least has always been our impression, but, as our neighbor of the Courier is a military man and has just been elected a Major of the State Guard, we shall be very happy to listen to what he has to say upon the subject. If when he shall encounter, at the head of his regiment, a hostile regiment in the field, he shall simply get out a warrant against it, serve process on it, sue it, take the law of it, summon it to appear before a neighboring 'Squire, we promise to recommend him as a member of the Peace Society—during the war.

THE THUNDERER SWALLOWING ITS OWN BOLTS.—The Jupiter Tonans of the English press, commenting on a letter addressed to the English public by the American Minister to Russia, says:

> The first question he is more successful in asking than answering: "What are we fighting for?" "We are fighting," says Mr. Clay, "for nationality and liberty." We can understand a fight for nationality between different races, but a fight for nationality between men of the same nationality is to us, we candidly confess it, an inexplicable enigma.

This appeared in the Times of the 21st ult. The Times of the following day, discussing the message of Jeff. Davis, says:

> The tribunal which decides questions of international law is usually a stern one. If the North prevails, it will prove that the Union was a nationality; if the South makes good its independence, it will prove that the Union was a partnership during pleasure. This is what has to be decided, and we must wait the event.

So the Times on the 22d of May lays down as an indisputable proposition what the day before it felt obliged to "candidly confess" was to it "an inexplicable enigma";—a most astonishing progress in the faculty of comprehension, truly!

The literary ability of the Times is admirable, and so are its appreciation and handling of purely home questions; but, as respects the whole domain of foreign politics and especially of American politics, this notorious journal is and deserves to be the laughing-stock of well-informed persons. In whatever relates to foreign politics the London Times is as devoid of all pride of character and of all harmony of treatment as the New York Herald is in relation to everything. The Times, within its proper sphere, is a masterly journal; but its proper sphere is narrow, and beyond it the Thunderer is a very ridiculous Power, though, unhappily, still a real one, through its strong hold on the British public. In many capital particulars, the London Times is far, very far, from deserving the world-wide reputation it enjoys.

> The Southern Rights men have in every form asserted the right of the majority of the State to control the destinies of the Commonwealth, and the duty of the minority to submit to the decision of the majority.—*Lou. Courier.*

The first part of the first resolution of the latest platform adopted by the so-called Southern Rights or States Rights men of Kentucky is as follows:

> *Resolved,* That the State governments in this Republic are founded on the consent of the people thereof respectively, and the will of a majority of such people, lawfully expressed, is binding upon all.

This little clause "*lawfully expressed*" seems to have escaped the attention of the Courier. The clause however is worthy of the Courier's attention. Nobody that we know of in this quarter of the globe has ever denied that "the will of a majority" is "binding upon all," if "*lawfully expressed.*" If the Courier knows of any such body, let the Courier name him, her, or it. In the meantime, we advise the Courier, before it undertakes to declare what the "Southern Rights men" assert and to make a flourish over the assertion, to study the platform of this description of people. It is a great impropriety and might prove seriously inconvenient for an organ to begin of its own accord to play tunes which are not mentioned in the card pasted carefully on the inside of the lid. Stick to the card, Courier, and we will face your music, and back it, too. We are quite willing to face it anyhow.

> We published the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln; the Journal did not publish the message of President Davis.—*Courier.*

Yes, the Courier published the Inaugural Address of the President of the United States, and we didn't publish the message of a gentleman calling himself the President of a foreign country.

The Courier no doubt thinks it a wonderful stretch of political liberality on its part to have published President Lincoln's Inaugural when the chief proprietor of that paper was holding, as we believe he now is, the first or second best office in this city under Lincoln, and when the paper was, as it now is, the official printer under the Lincoln Administration—when in short the whole concern was, as it still is, the happy recipient or receptacle of a generous stream of Lincoln gold—a real Lincoln Pactolus.

By the way, hasn't our fiery neighbor so much more partiality than patriotism that he prefers the eagle upon Lincoln's gold to the eagle which is the emblem of our country?

☞The mother of States has lost her character. She is "no better than she should be." It is to be hoped that she will have no more children.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1861.

☞When our present unhappy difficulties first commenced, the most active of the Southern leaders loudly advocated a reconstruction of the Government, and evinced no wish for a permanent separation of the Union. Stronger constitutional guarantees were demanded. Slavery, which at the adoption of the Constitution was regarded as a dying out institution, had unexpectedly attained great national, economic, and political importance, and it was necessary to its changed condition that changes should be made in our organic law. The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency had no influence upon the constitutional rights or the alleged private wrongs of the South, but it was made the pretext for South Carolina to assert her sovereignty and withdraw from the Union. This was the first and fatal error, and the rash step was taken with the full knowledge that it would lead to further complications; indeed all concomitant proceedings, such as the forcible seizure of arms, arsenals, and powder magazines, to say nothing of the antecedent movements of Floyd, Toucey, and Cobb, plainly indicated that resistance was expected on the part of the Government, and that the withdrawal could not be effected by peaceful means. This, we say, was the first and fatal error, for every politician of the South knew that the means of remedy for wrongs and grievances were furnished within the Constitution, and that changes in that instrument had been contemplated as necessary even before it had been adopted. Thomas Jefferson had foreseen it, for while the Constitutional Convention was yet in session, and he was representing our country at the Court of France, he wrote to Mons. Dumas, under date of Sept. 10, 1787, saying: "Our Federal Convention is likely to sit till October. There is a general disposition throughout the States to adopt what they shall propose, and we may be assured their propositions will be wise, as a more noble assembly never sat in America. Happily for us, when we find our Constitution defective and insufficient to secure the happiness of our people, we can assemble with all the coolness of philosophers and set it to rights, while every other nation on earth must have recourse to arms to amend or to restore their constitutions." Happily indeed would it have been for the country had not precipitation "pushed reason from its stool," or fiery rashness thawed away the philosophic coolness, of which we then stood so much in need.

It is unnecessary to follow the secession movement in its various phases from the chrysalis to the full-developed army worm. Reconstruction soon ceased to be discussed, and independence was the rallying cry; then came the Confederation and the desperate determination to revolutionize the Government, depose Lincoln after the capture of the Federal Capital, and establish the Montgomery administration over the whole of the United States. Every step taken by the Confederate States destroyed the unity of the South, and paralyzed the efforts of its best friends in the North, who were laboring earnestly in its cause, until finally the insult to the flag of our country at Fort Sumpter united the North, to a man, in defence of the Government. As long as the South sought redress for real or imaginary wrongs in the Union and under the Constitution, there were millions of Northern voters to aid her; but when the Confederate States deserted their sister States of the South and precipitated the country into war, repudiated the Union, and renounced the Constitution, their staunchest and most influential friends in the North shrank back appalled and could not follow. The entire South, and the Cotton States as a separate Confederation, had many reasons for confiding in the conservatism of Northern sentiment, but the leaders of this revolution saw proper to trust to themselves and inaugurate a civil war to overthrow the Union and the Constitution of the United States and establish the Davis regency at Washington City. The Southern heart was fired, according to the original Yancey programme, and unfortunately at the same time its vision was clouded by the sophistries and specious devices of the original plotters. One false step has led to others; each of the leading conspirators might exclaim with Macbeth:

I am in blood,
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more
Returning were as tedious as go o'er.

They certainly must by this time feel convinced that force was not the proper way to remedy the evils or right the wrongs of their section. Indeed, they have alienated those who were most anxious to serve the cause of the South, and they now stand alone, distrusted by many who have been their dupes and branded as seditionists before the world. They failed to enforce their plans of secession by argument and were compelled to coerce the ballot-box with the cartridge-box; they have, it is true, achieved place, but that which should accompany official position, "as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends," they "must not look to have," but in their stead they find distrust and doubt. Many have been drawn into their movement unwillingly, and in many instances force and conscription have been used to fill their levies. As a natural result, the leaders are now uncertain how to act; the bold, reckless, and defiant tone which they used a few weeks since has given place to caution and reserve. Instead of marching triumphantly upon Washington and Baltimore, they are now using strategy to escape the net into which the military skill of Gen Scott has drawn them; they "cannot fly" if they would, and so they must "bear-like fight the course."

When we review the movements of the seceding States, we feel a glow of pride at the noble and patriotic position of Kentucky and her real fidelity to the interests of the South, while we are all the more convinced that the worst enemies of the South are those who originated the game of secession and stimulated revolt from the government of the United States. Every day impresses us more forcibly with the conviction that secession "is a remedy for no evil, real or imaginary, but will tend to aggravate them all." The States that have been violently dragged into the vortex are clamoring for redress, and its evils cannot be pictured more vividly than in the language of the address of the Western Virginia Convention to the people of that State, which says it was "a deed not to be accomplished in the broad glare of a noonday sun, but a deed of darkness, which had to be performed in secret conclave, by the reckless spirits who accomplished it, in contempt of the people, their masters under our form of government, but whom the leaders in this work of destruction have determined to enslave. What is secession? Bankruptcy, ruin, civil war, ending in a military despotism. Prior to the adoption of the ordinance of secession in Virginia and to the passage by the Legislature of a bill calling a convention, all was peace, and the great business interests of the State were uninterrupted. From the hour that it was proclaimed the ordinance of secession had been passed, business of every description had been paralysed, State, corporation, and individual credit is prostrate, and bankruptcy and ruin stare us in the face, and war, civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is upon us. Secession, all now see, is war. It is preceded by war, accompanied and sustained by war, ushered into being by war." Let Kentucky then by the faith of her sons and the purity of her daughters, by her ancient renown and her glorious promise for the future, resolve to keep this monstrous curse away from our beloved soil. Let us strike no parricidal blow at the Union and lay no impious hand upon the ark of our Constitution, the result of which will be to deluge the State in blood, and shake the pillars of republican liberty to their very foundations.

☞Some of our exchanges fall into error by supposing that Missouri will not be represented in the extra session of Congress. Her members elected last August were the first chosen for the thirty-seventh Congress. They are F. P. Blair, Jr., James A. Rollins, John B. Clark, E. H. Norton, John W. Reed, John S. Phelps, and John W. Noell.

☞A letter from one of the secession camps in Virginia says that "the troops live principally on sweet potatoes and rye." Especially rye, we presume—"old rye."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—One week from next Thursday, the election for members of Congress comes off. The people of Kentucky will have an opportunity then of proclaiming with renewed and increased emphasis their devotion to the Union and their determination to allow no stain of disloyalty to sully the proud record of their State. Ever true to all the instincts of patriotism, faithful to constitutional obligations and reverencing the prinples of liberty as promulgated by our fathers, Kentucky must retain that name which has always been synonymous with devoted patriotism. The State of Clay and Crittenden must not permit the bones of the great commoner to rattle in their coffin, or the venerable frame of her noble living statesman to shake with anguish at any departure from the glorious traditions and present associations which place our Commonwealth high on the scroll of fame. The great heart of the State beats steadily and truly, though there are gangrenous spots on the body which must be cauterized by the fires of eloquence and the impassioned pleadings of the champions who have been selected to bear the Union standard to victory. Our opponents, who are the enemies of the Union and the revilers of the Constitution, will endeavor to embarrass the canvass by introducing irrelevant issues, and using deception as to the objects of the Federal Government; they will pronounce its measures of necessary self-defence to be usurpation and a determination to subjugate the South; and they will claim the inherent right of any State to secede, although Andrew Jackson asserted that it could not be acknowledged without the consent of the other States, for "to say that any State may at pleasure secede from the Union is to say that the United States is not a nation." The people of Kentucky in the present exigency must not suffer their attention to be diverted from the real questions to be decided at the approaching elections. They are, shall the present Government of the United States be continued, or will we subject ourselves to the domination of the Confederate States, and shall the present Constitution be preserved, with such modifications and changes as experience has suggested to be proper, or will we attach ourselves to a new allegiance and sever the bonds which have united us to the nation, made independent by Washington and his illustrious compeers? If we lose sight of these direct issues, we shall involve ourselves in complications which the advocates of secession have purposely spread to entangle us and divert attention from the vital principles for which we are contending. We must bring to their consideration caution, sagacity, and unswerving love of country; we must not be deceived by "glittering generalities," but look to the situation of affairs in a practical point of view. We must not desert the "more perfect Union" which our fathers ordained, or lose the substantial benefits of its guardian care and protection, in an insane search after something which promises unbounded license under the delusive name of liberty.

We must show our undeviating attachment to the Constitution of the United States, which has been regarded as the most perfect emanation from the minds of men, and its practical workings have proved the wisdom and the prescience of its authors. When it was adopted, the relative advantages of a Confederacy of States and of the United States were fully discussed. The former had been tried and was pronounced by Madison pernicious and fatal, tending to anarchy and confusion, ineffectual for the preservation of harmony, and a prey to their own dissensions and foreign invasions. He asserted, too, that its debility was perceived as soon as it was put in motion, and that it was so notoriously feeble that foreign nations were unwilling to form any treaty with us, because they were apprised that our General Government could not perform any of its engagements, but that they might be violated at pleasure by any of the States. It cannot be doubted that the same radical difficulties will attend the Southern Confederacy, if secession is not provided against in its Constitution. Indeed it can never obtain the confidence of the world, for it had its inception in wrong and has never progressed one step without the perpetration of further wrong. Kentuckians therefore must, in the approaching Congressional elections, evince their determination to stand by the old Union and never desert it. The value of the Union and its priceless blessings have been proclaimed most forcibly and eloquently by the very men who are now trying to destroy it. President Tyler, in one of his messages to Congress, said, "I regard the preservation of the Union as the first great American interest. I equally disapprove of all threats of its dissolution, whether they proceed from the North or the South. The glory of the country, its safety, and its perpetuity, alike depend on Union, and he who would contemplate its destruction even for a moment and form plans to accomplish it, deserves the deepest anathemas of the human race." To this all the people should say Amen, and proclaim anathemas on John Tyler! Our Constitution has been eulogized also by those who now regard it as of no more value than the paper upon which the noble Charter of Liberty was written. Henry A. Wise, now one of the most brawling leaders of secession, not three years since, while celebrating the obsequies of President Monroe, wished that there was silence on all the earth and that he had the trumpet of an archangel to sound it everywhere that "by all the Gods, and by all the altars" of his country, he went for union for union's sake; that our fathers went to work to make the best Union they could, and they did make the best Union and the best government that ever were made; that Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin never made our Constitution, but God Almighty sent it down to our fathers—a work of glory and of inspiration; and that no one of the commentators upon it, or its authors, or those who had lived under it from 1789 down to the present time, "has ever measured the height or the depth or the length or the breadth or the wisdom of that Constitution." We here condemn, from their own lips, the traitors to the Union and the Constitution, and yet they are importuning Kentucky to follow them in what deserves "the deepest anathemas of the human race" and in breaking up God Almighty's inspiration to our fathers!

Sons of Kentucky, be advised then that the true issues to be determined on the 20th of this month, are Union or no Union, Nationality or no Nationality, Constitutional Law or Anarchy and Military Despotism. The States Rights or Southern Rights party is for disunion; it may suit the purposes of its leaders to conceal their designs for the present, but rest assured that if they are routed this month under their temporary policy of neutrality they will renew the contest in August for a Legislature pledged to carry Kentucky out of the United States and into the Jeff Davis Confederacy. We have to meet the question next week: Shall Kentucky remain in the Union, or shall she secede? We must vote for the Government, or against the Government. We must either assert our nationality in the face of heaven and earth, or "dig our own dark graves, creep into them, and die." We shall not vote to send our champions, Crittenden, Mallory, Jackson, Grider, Harding, Dunlap, Wadsworth, &c., to a Lincoln Congress, but to that Congress of the United States in which the people, through their Representatives, exercise the legislative powers of the Government, to hold the Lincoln administration in check, if necessary—the power of first importance to our country, as it was the first to receive the consideration of the framers of our Constitution.

☞One of Reagan's circulars to the postmasters of the rebel States came into the hands of the Government by a blunder of the New Orleans office. In it he directs them to steal the property of the United States, including mail-bags, locks, tools for stamping, &c.

☞The plan of the Confederate troops at Manassas is said to be not to open fire until the United States forces reach the opening of the Gap. So Manassas Gap will be a gap in the edge of the battle.

THE SOUTHERN LOAN.—That Southern loan, which has been in the market so long, is in the market still. The Southern organs have proclaimed, a thousand times over, the taking of the whole with the utmost avidity, but beyond all question it is in the market. Though guarantied by the unprecedented provision of an export duty on cotton, and pressed upon the market with all the political and moral and financial influence that the Southern Government and its supporters can command, it lies a neglected thing in the market, and there it is likely to lie forever. The agents of the Government travel through the South and make speeches in all the cities, appealing to every man, who has money or can raise it, to invest in the loan and proclaiming that the money must be had or subjugation is inevitable, yet, by all their exertions, they scarcely get enough subscribed to pay their travelling expenses. It isn't that the people of the South are indifferent to the wants of their Government or that they don't hate the North sufficiently, but they are perfectly convinced that their Confederacy, if this war shall last, can never pay its debts, and they have a mortal antipathy to making beggars of themselves and families.

The Jackson Mississippian has the following fresh appeal from the Commissioners in behalf of the loan:

> We are authorized by the Treasurer of the Confederate States to reopen the books for subscription to the Confederate Loan. The local Commissioners in the different counties are requested to solicit additional subscriptions. We appeal to patriotic citizens to come forward and invest in this most desirable stock. "Come one, come all." James D. Stewart, M. D. Haynes, E. R. Burt, Central Commissioners.

The same paper makes the following editorial appeal to the Southern people:

> If you have not money you have its equivalent in the productions of your teeming fields. Let every planter subscribe one-fourth the number of bales he will produce and the producers of grain in the cotton region furnish their quotas of corn, flour, and other provisions for our armies. The time has come for men to use the money they have been laying up against a rainy day. Planters of the South, we entreat you by all you hold dear in this life, and by all the hopes you have for your posterity, to open your purses and drain them to the last dollar, rather than the Government should suffer for want of pecuniary aid to defend your liberties. Better, far better, were it to sacrifice your whole property and leave your children *poor, but free,* than that the vigor of our operations should be paralyzed for want of money.

The Hon. R. H. Smith, in a speech at Selma, Ala., on the 4th instant, exhorted the people to take as much of the loan as possible, and stated that the simple feeding and clothing of the army of the Confederate States now costs three hundred thousand dollars per day, to which amount must be added the whole immense cost of the civil administration. He informed his hearers that not a dollar could be obtained from abroad, that the necessary amount could not possibly be raised by taxation at home, and that if the people would not contribute by loan the means of meeting the tremendous and constantly increasing expenses, the Government must perish even in its infancy. Such appeals no doubt have a powerful effect upon our Southern friends—powerful enough to touch and thrill all their nerves except the pocket-nerve.

In Mobile, and no doubt in many Southern cities, another expedient is resorted to for the replenishment of the exhausted treasury. The Mobile Register, a paper of distinguished ability and great influence, calls upon all the married women and widows and maidens and little girls, to step forward for the relief of the Government. It appeals to them to give up their little pin-money, their diamonds, their ear-rings, their finger-rings, and all the other personal ornaments they have, to be turned into money for the carrying on of the war. And in the Richmond (Va.) papers, a Virginia Matron, a worthy and excellent woman no doubt, earnestly asks all her sex to sacrifice their silver plate, their watches, their sofas, their costly furniture of all descriptions, everything in fine that they can spare, to aid in the payment of the half million of dollars, more or less, per day. Such things, no doubt, must create some feeling of sympathy even in Northern minds, but they certainly show that this exhausting war cannot possibly be kept up by the Montgomery Government for any great length of time.

☞Tennessee considers herself a State of the Southern Confederacy. She acknowledges the obligation of all the acts of the Southern Government. One important act of that Government authorizes the issue of letters of marque and reprisal for the seizure, upon the high seas, of all private property of the citizens of States outside of the Confederate States.

Contemplate the character of this enactment in its application to Kentucky. If a citizen of Kentucky were to carry his produce to any Northern port and there ship it, even upon a vessel of his own, for any foreign port, privateers fitted out from Tennessee or any other State of the Confederate States might seize ship and cargo as a lawful prize, and ship and cargo would be confiscated. Or, if one of our Kentuckians could get his produce upon a craft of his own down the river and out into the Gulf, Tennessee privateersmen could seize the whole for confiscation under the Southern Government's authority.

Yes, Tennessee enlists under the banner of a Government that seizes and confiscates all private property of Kentuckians afloat upon the ocean, she becomes part and parcel of a Confederacy that makes the bringing of cotton into Kentucky a penitentiary crime, she prohibits by law the payment of any debts due from her people to citizens of Kentucky, she forbids the sending of money out of her limits into Kentucky for any purpose whatever, she threatens punishment to all men of Northern or foreign birth who shall seek to escape from her borders into Kentucky, she arrests Kentucky boats upon the Mississippi and sweeps all Kentucky navigation and all Kentucky commerce from the bosom of that mighty river, and when, after all this, she gets an intimation that Kentucky, in compliance with an order of the United States Government, is about to stop sending bacon and flour to Nashville, she gives notice through her journals, that, if Kentucky does do this, she will send her armies here to teach us morals and manners! Does Tennessee deem Kentucky a dog?

> The Arkansas Regiment arrived here Sunday—strong, with plenty of Indians among them and Bowie knives ever so long. They can "whip their weight in wild cats" and are determined to average five Yankee soldiers apiece.
> *Fredericksburg (Va.) Arena.*

During the Revolutionary war, our countrymen charged that Great Britain was guilty of a revolting violation of all the laws of civilized warfare in employing the Indians to fight for her, and the same opinion in regard to her conduct has prevailed ever since. We think that the Southern Government makes a serious mistake when it enrolls Indians in its service. We see from the papers that Albert Pike, assuming no doubt the costume of a savage, painting his face, wearing a ring in his nose, and hanging wampum about his neck, has gone into the Cherokee Nation to raise a regiment there to fight the North.

When that eloquent and famous Indian, George Copway, a few weeks ago, raised a regiment of Northern Indians and offered it to the U. S. Government, the offer was instantly rejected. Perhaps, however, Gen. Scott may reconsider his decision. He may think that Copway and his Indians may do very well to fight Pike and his Indians. It would be well if the whole fighting of the war could be done by the two savage regiments, and still better if it could be done by their two commanders. Whoever has seen Pike knows that he has a tremendous head of hair. Copway would fight like the devil to secure such a wonderful scalp to tickle his squaw and adorn his wigwam.

☞"Se De Kay," the army correspondent of the Courier, speaking of a late visit of more than half a hundred Virginia ladies to the Harper's Ferry camp, says:

> Yet it is these for whom the damnable miscreants of the North lust, and are incited thereto by a press worse than Satanic.

We are not at all surprised at the making of that remark by the one who made it, but we certainly are a good deal surprised that the editor of the Courier would admit it into his columns after having so very recently apologized for the appearance in his paper of the charge to which it refers.

GRAND UNION BARBECUE—REUNION OF KENTUCKY AND INDIANA—*Five Thousand American Citizens in Council*—Saturday last was a glorious day for the good people of Kentucky and Indiana. A Union barbecue was given by the people of Oldham county to the citizens of Clarke county, Indiana.

It is estimated that at least 5,000 people were present, and the ladies from the two States were present to the number of 1,000. The best feeling prevailed; and throughout the vast assemblage the Union sentiment was uppermost. The people resolved to stand by each other and by the Union and the Constitution of their country.

The morning hour was occupied by speeches from Samuel E. Dehaven, of Oldham, and James Speed, of Louisville. And after the bountiful repast which was furnished for the immense throng, speeches were made by John M. Harlan, Hon. Robert Mallory, and a gentleman from Indiana, whose name we have not learned. Altogether this was the grandest affair of the campaign.

INFAMOUS.—A citizen of Clarksville writes to us, that, at the precinct called Cherry Station, about four miles from Clarksville, where about thirty votes are usually cast and where the whole number of legal voters is certainly not forty, the returns last Saturday footed up *over five hundred!* Cherry's Station is but a short distance from the Kentucky line, and there is no doubt that nine-tenths of the voting there on Saturday was done by citizens of Southern Kentucky.

Our correspondent has no doubt, that, if he were known to have written to us, his time would be short.

☞The Courier learns that a gentleman of its acquaintance, attempting the other day to buy a lot of pistols in an Indiana city, was told that he couldn't get them "without an endorsement from Mayor Delph and the senior editor of the Louisville Journal." No such endorsement as that for the purchase of fire-arms has been given to any one. We sincerely hope however that no loyal man will sell a weapon of war to a disloyal one or one whose loyalty is questionable.

☞We have received a letter from Stanford giving a most cheering account of the late encounter there between Aaron Harding, the Union candidate for Congress, and A. G. Talbott, the disunion candidate. Mr. Harding made all our friends proud of him and of their cause. He declared himself in favor of an armed neutrality and against coercion and subjugation, but said he would maintain the Capital of our country at all hazards.

THE DISUNION SPIRIT.—There was a disunion convention of the Third Congressional District at Jamestown on the 4th inst. The secession speakers were furious. They announced their determination to "win this fight"—to win it peaceably if they could—but to win it even if they should have to stand by their muskets. They said they had the weapons, and were resolved, if necessary, to use them.

DISGRACEFUL.—In the town of Cadiz, Trigg county, where the disunionists believe themselves to be strong, they have erected a gallows, with a rope attached, for the intimidation of the Union men. They are endeavoring to establish a reign of terror, and, if they conclude that they can venture upon the experiment, they will keep their gallows in play constantly. Such dirty dogs are a disgrace to the very vermin that cover them.

☞Gov. Morehead, by his late letter, has made himself an oracle to the secessionists. Well, Gov. Morehead said last week in Frankfort, as we learn from the Commonwealth, that he "hoped Mr. Crittenden would be elected to Congress, because he could do more to settle the troubles of the country than all the other men who could be sent."

Secessionists of the Ashland District! listen to your oracle!

☞Of the one hundred and ten counties, into which Kentucky is now divided, there are but ten that have secession majorities, as indicated by the vote for Border States Commissioners, and some strong Union counties were represented in the last Legislature by disunionists. We don't see where the secessionists can look for twenty Representatives in the next General Assembly if the Union men will nominate their very best men.

☞A person named E. H. Beaumont, of Pea Ridge, Montgomery county, Tenn., has written us an impudent letter. We can account for it. We remember to have kicked and cuffed a fellow of his name a few years ago for stealing and lying. He is probably the same chap, and he seems to have deteriorated since. We presume he has passed most of the intervening time in the penitentiary.

☞We have a confidential letter from a Tennessee gentleman, who says that Governor Magoffin was in Nashville in disguise, after his neutrality proclamation, in consultation with Governor Harris. We guess there must be some mistake about the matter. We don't suppose our friend Magoffin ever gets "disguised."

☞The great mass of our countrymen seem out of heart and hope. We have never before, in the half century of our life, known a period when sensible men cared so little for a longer sojourn on earth as they do now. Life isn't worth much. If we get sick again, we shall be half tempted to send for a Doctor.

☞The Courier speaks of the secessionists as men who love the Constitution of the United States. Oh yes, they love it so dearly that they want to cast it off instantly and substitute the Constitution of the Jeff Davis Confederacy.

☞Toombs, the Confederate Secretary, recently sent to Gen. Scott an ear of green corn in the husk, with his compliments. We are glad he did not send any of his Cobbs back to Washington.

☞The editor of the Courier talks about what he calls ironically the benefits of the U. S. Government. Couldn't he favor the world with a disquisition, in his usual glowing style, upon the glorious benefits of secession?

☞It was said of old that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." Not only the stars but the stripes fight against the Southern Confederacy.

☞Our neighbor of the Courier tells of the feats of "a vicious monkey." We are sorry to say that they are visible in his columns frequently.

☞A preacher in the Southern part of the State preached at us on Sunday week. The fellow is fitter for braying than praying.

☞If the Mississippi rises much higher, the troops at Cairo will not find it easy to "keep their powder dry."

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.—There are about twenty-two thousand Illinois troops in the United States service which are fully armed with United States muskets and minnie rifles and drilled from four to six hours a day. About seven thousand men are at Cairo and in the vicinity under General Prentiss. Several of the regiments are commanded by officers who served in Mexico, and one is under the command of Col. Payne, a lawyer of Monmouth, Illinois, who graduated at West Point and served as an officer in the army during the Florida war. Attached to the command are a troop of cavalry and one or two companies of artillery with eighteen guns, six of them being twenty-four pounders. In addition to the constant drilling in which they have been engaged, the men have been employed in raising the point which will be permanently fortified. A field-work has been thrown up at Bird's Point, on the Missouri side, capable of holding one thousand men, and is occupied by a regiment from St. Louis. The men are reported to be remarkably healthy and only a few deaths have occurred. Mrs. Yates, appointed Matron of the Hospital, has already arrived with her assistants and entered upon the discharge of her duties. The Havelock cap, made of white linen to protect the head and neck from the sun, presents a picturesque appearance when worn by the troops on drill or parade. Of course their precise destination is not known, but an impression generally prevails amongst them that General Fremont, with a command of fifty or seventy thousand men, will very soon proceed down the Mississippi.

☞It seems strange that our Southern friends insist upon having Northern provisions. We should suppose that Yankee food, if eaten by them, would get up an insurrection—that it would rise in their stomachs.

☞The four great conquerors of the world are Love, Fashion, Death, and Gen. Scott.

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE SEIZED TELEGRAMS.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times says that the developments that are likely to follow the seizure of the despatches filed in the telegraph offices will astound the country. They will show a system of treachery extending through all grades of official business and social circles. Almost everybody appears to have been engaged in giving aid and comfort to the rebels, and to have furnished means and information for securing a triumph of the rebellion. Members of Congress from free States figure frequently among these flashes of intelligence. Representatives from New York city, some of whom are now seeking commissions in the Federal army, did their full share in giving information and telegraphic encouragement to the rebel leaders then engaged in rushing their States into the vortex of secession. Reporters for Northern freesoil papers handed into the telegraph office the knowledge they had obtained through their freesoil profession. Even the members of the Peace Congress, and some from free States, held out words of encouragement to the rebel leaders, that if they would keep up the fire they would break the freesoilers down. Several of the members of that Convention from the Border States gave regular reports of its proceedings to the rebels, while at the same time they were insisting that the proceedings should be kept from the Northern press and public.

☞The Hon. John Bell spoke to a small audience in Knoxville, last week, when he said:

> I have already told you that I have *ever opposed secession as a heresy*—I have opposed the separation of the State from the Federal Union—I have opposed the Southern Confederacy, and *I see no necessity now for assuming a new position.* But from what I have said, you will see that I have placed my neck in a halter. *I am a rebel.*

The Whig states, that, "with the exception of the term 'rebel,' the Union men present were very well pleased with Col. Bell's speech, and with his position. He was severe upon the late Legislature, and characterized its acts as *unconstitutional and tyrannical,* just what Union men contend for. The speech by no means gave satisfaction to the secessionists."

MORE HANGING AT MEMPHIS.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer at Cairo says that Postalwait McCauly, of Kentucky, who was pilot of the Swallow during her police service at Cairo, is reported hung at Memphis. He was a loyal citizen, and has been living in Cairo for the past year. A man named Grundy Bryant, also of Cairo, who went down on a flat-boat, was also arrested at Memphis for no other reason than that he was a citizen of Cairo. He is also reported hung.

☞It is estimated that Virginia has lost over two millions of dollars by the failure to make sales northward of her truck crop of the present season, in consequence of the act of secession, and now we see by the New York papers that the great kindling wood trade has been lost to Virginia through the same cause, and that the requirements of New York city in that line have created a brisk business in the forests of Maine and Massachusetts.

☞The man Jackson, who killed Colonel Ellsworth, was originally from Washington county, Ky., and resided near Springfield for some years. He was younger brother to Dr. Jackson, who lived at the Pope farm, and the same man who once had an unpleasant difficulty with Priest Jarboe, of St. Rose. Most of our Kentucky readers will recollect Jackson from this description.

BEAUREGARD.—The correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, writing from Richmond on the 4th, says that General Bonham has relinquished the command of the forces at Manassas to Gen. Beauregard, and is now second in position. The place is being strongly fortified, and large reinforcements were sent from Richmond in that direction both on the 3d and 4th.

☞In consequence of the refusal of Southern postmasters to account for the United States stamps held by them, the Postmaster General has directed all postmasters to disregard the stamp on all letters from the Confederated States, and to send all such letters to the Dead Letter Office. This order will go into effect at once.

☞We understand that Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buckner had a very satisfactory interview at Cincinnati two or three days ago. Gen. Buckner has since been to see Gov. Magoffin and is about visiting Gov. Harris of Tennessee.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

The Mesilla (Arizona) Times of May 17 says that a train belonging to W. J. Grant, army contractor for the different garrisons of that Territory, had been seized by the Texas forces at the Rio Hurdo, near San Antonio, and the train, animals, and freight confiscated.

The officer in command refused to give a receipt, and made no distinction between Government and private property. Forty wagons were seized containing about 250,000 pounds of freight for Arizona garrisons, and 30,000 pounds belonging to private parties.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

General Butler having learned that the rebels were fortifying with strong batteries the camp at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, and he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport News.

About midnight, Col. Duryee's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany regiment crossed the river at Hampton by means of six large batteaux manned by the naval brigade, and took up the line of march, the former some two miles in advance of the latter. At the same time Col. Burdix's regiment and a detachment of the Vermont and Massachusetts regulars at Newport moved forward to form a junction with the regulars from Fortress Monroe at Little Bethel, about half way between Hampton and Great Bethel.

The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 A. M. Col. Bendix's arrived and took up a position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German regiment, in the darkness of the night, fired upon Col. Townsend's columns marching in close order and led by Lieut. Butler, son and aid de camp to Gen. Butler, with two pieces of artillery.

Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's regiment fired first. At all events the fire of the Albany regiment was harmless, while that of the Germans was fatal, killing one man and wounding seriously two others, with several other slight casualties.

The Albany regiment being back of the Germans discovered from the accoutrements left on the field that the supposed enemy were friends and they had in the meantime fired nine rounds with small arms and one small piece.

The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired upon the Albany boys.

At daybreak Col. Allen and Col. Harris's regiment moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body.

The mistake at Little Bethel having been ascertained, the buildings were burned, and a Major, with two prominent secessionists, were taken prisoners. The troops then advanced upon Great Bethel, but our three small pieces of artillery were unable to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy.

The rebel battery was completely masked. No men could be seen and only the flashes of the guns. There were probably less than 1,000 men behind the batteries of the rebels.

A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brigadier Gen. Pierce who commanded the expedition appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy regiment stood for an hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given.

Lieutenant Grebble, of the U. S. A., and in command of the artillery, was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command.

Capt. George W. Wilson, of the Troy regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun and brought it off the field with the corpse of the Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening.

There were probably about 25 killed and 100 of the Federal troops wounded.

Lieutenant Butler deserves the greatest credit for bringing off the killed and wounded. Several of the latter are now in the hospital.

Great indignation is manifested against Brigadier General Pierce.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 10.

The steamer Adriatic, from Galway the 5th, arrived here this evening.

The British Government has decided not to allow the entry of privateers at any of their ports.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The fortifications at Arlington are now very formidable.

[Herald's Special Despatch.]

BALTIMORE, June 10.

Banks's headquarters are at Fort McHenry. Cadwallader takes an important command Southward.

The populace of Baltimore are irritated by the presence of Northern troops, but the conciliatory policy of Banks removes apprehension.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

NEW YORK, June 11.

An army officer who had an interview with Gen. Scott yesterday states he was positively informed by him that no important attack upon the position of the enemy would be made until the fortifications around Washington shall be entirely finished and guns mounted.

It appears that Arlington Heights were on the point of being attacked on Monday night. One of Lieutenant Tompkins's company came in towards midnight to the camp of the 69th regiment reporting the enemy coming in force, with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, at a distance of only two miles. Our troops were formed in line of battle but for some reason unknown the rebels concluded at the last moment to defer their project and withdrew.

An order recalling Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, goes out in Wednesday's steamer. Were not all the American ships of war absolutely required for the blockade he would be brought home in a man-of-war a prisoner. Under the circumstances he will be allowed to choose his own conveyance to America. His guilt is denied in some quarters but this is useless. The evidence is overwhelming.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1861.

☞The general duty of the representatives of Kentucky at the coming session of Congress is prescribed clearly by the attitude of the State and by the reasons for the attitude. The attitude of Kentucky is neutrality, not because she is indifferent as to the cause at issue between the belligerents, and not because the Crittenden Amendment or its equivalent is yet unadopted, but for the reason that her people are linked by natural sympathy with the people of the South, that she believes offensive war is adapted to consummate the downfall rather than the salvation of the country, and, finally, that her citizens are so fiercely divided amongst themselves with respect to the side which stern duty would call her to espouse actively that she could not actively espouse either side without precipitating a deadly conflict at home between her own sons. Such is the attitude of Kentucky, and such are the reasons for the attitude. It rests securely on the supreme law of the public safety.

The question of new guarantees has nothing material to do with the attitude of Kentucky. The attitude depends on a far higher and more imperative cause. If it did not, it would be hardly so easy to justify as it is. If the Crittenden Amendment were now a part of the Federal Constitution, Kentucky would nevertheless be neutral. And if Congress should at the coming session propose the Amendment or its equivalent to the several States, and every State of the North should promptly ratify the proposition, Kentucky would still be neutral. Kentucky is neutral, because her own safety and the true welfare of the country demand of her neutrality, not because she is waiting poutingly for new constitutional guarantees, in doubt whether the government as Washington and his compeers framed it is worth fighting for or not. No constitutional guarantees that could be offered would purchase the active participation of Kentucky in a war of offence against the seceding States. To be sure, Kentucky asks for new guarantees, and deserves to have them, and we confidently believe will get them at a very early day, but she does not ask for and would not accept them as the price of her active support of the Government in offensive war against the South. To suppose the contrary is to misconceive strangely the whole spirit and ground of her present attitude. So far as offensive war is concerned, neutrality is the fixed policy of Kentucky, without regard to any action whatever touching the question of new guarantees. And it will be the duty as well as the pleasure of her Congressional representatives in any event to throw the whole weight of their influence against the prosecution of such a war.

On the other hand, seeing that the attitude of Kentucky is a loyal attitude, it will be the duty of her representatives, whilst exerting their energies for peace, to support the Government in defending the Capital against the legions of secession that now beleaguer the sacred city, and in all other strictly necessary forms of defence. Anything short of this would be treason of the most ignoble stamp. And here again the question of new guarantees is not fitly a material element. We trust, indeed, that Congress will at once concur in proposing the Crittenden Amendment or its equivalent, and on the high ground of justice and sound policy we would have our representatives urge the measure vigorously, but, no matter what the action of Congress may be on this point or any other, the duty of our representatives to second the Government in purely defensive steps must remain uncancelled. The duty is an absolute one, which the action of Congress can neither create nor destroy. The man who for any reason should refuse to discharge the duty would be no representative of Kentucky. He would be scandalously disloyal. There would be in principle no difference between marching under Jeff. Davis against the Capital and voting under Henry Burnett against the necessary means of defending it, though undoubtedly this last description of treachery would be infinitely the fouler of the two. The duty of sustaining the Government in all rigorously necessary measures of self-defence is a perfect duty. Betwixt it and treason there is no middle-ground.

The question of new guarantees, therefore, throws little or no light on the general duty of our representatives in Congress. The question has no necessary connection with the neutral attitude of Kentucky, which alone governs the duty of her representatives in relation to the war. It is a separate question, standing on impregnable grounds of its own, and there we ought to leave it. If Congress, in view of the justice of the demand for new guarantees and of the salutary effect of granting them without delay, should propose the Crittenden Amendment or its equivalent to the several States, we should rejoice exceedingly, and our representatives would certainly move on in the line of their duty with lighter and firmer hearts. But if at the coming session Congress should be unfortunately in no mood to consider and dispose of the question and should accordingly pass by it for the time, our representatives surely would not on that account be absolved from pursuing the line of their duty nor would the line of their duty be reversed. The nonfeasance of the majority could not justify the malfeasance of the minority. Such conduct would be neither loyal nor moral. It wouldn't be even decent. Whether Congress at the coming session shall propose new guarantees or not, it will be the solemn duty of our representatives, growing out of the neutral yet loyal attitude of the State, to oppose the Government in all offensive operations and to support it in all purely defensive ones, directing meanwhile their utmost vigor in favor of the suspension of hostilities and of a peaceable solution of our troubles. In other words, it is the bounden duty of the representatives of Kentucky in any event to vote not to carry on the war but to bring it to a safe and honorable close. This we conceive to be clearly the broad unalterable duty of our representatives. Let it be frankly and fearlessly performed, without paramount regard to the question of guarantees or any other independent question. Let it never be said that in the most formidable juncture of our history the representatives of Kentucky put up their public duty at a price.

☞The stoppage of the mails to and from the South, and the interruption of all social and business intercourse, is a most terrible evil consequent upon secession. It strikes at the very heart of friends and families, and must tend most materially to increase the acerbity of feeling already existing. The interchange of communications between sundered relatives would be certain to humanize the conduct of the war and keep alive "some remnant of the angel" in the breasts of combatants. But the inexorable demands of military necessity and the unpardonable iniquity of the Confederate postmasters in refusing to settle their indebtedness with the Federal Department, have caused the North and South to be sealed books to each other. No missives, freighted with loving words from mother to daughter, from husband to wife, or from the young lover to his affianced bride, can now be carried. It is a breaking up of the great fountains of all human affection and permitting the broad, bright, gushing streams to run to waste. It is the cutting of the great aorta, to sever the ventricles of the nation's heart and all the arteries of the body politic. It is to imprison, in solitary confinement, the spirits of love and affection, and to immure within bars the business vitality of the country. It places a hideous iron mask over the intelligent features and consigns to weary captivity the separated members of families. "Tear it off, tear it off!" will soon be the cry, as it wailed forth from the victim of political necessity in the dungeons of France. It is the crowning curse of the secession movement, and will before long cause the nation to rise with terrible retribution upon the guilty wretches who have brought all this misery upon us.

☞The editor of the Frankfort Yeoman calls upon us to publish the names of the gentlemen who have written to us in regard to a secret conspiracy of leading secessionists to take Kentucky out of the Union by a sudden and violent process. If we had wished to publish these names, we should have done so without the Yeoman's call; not wishing to publish them, we shall not do so with the Yeoman's call.

The Yeoman says that he knows nothing about the conspiracy. Well, let him not think to make his ignorance overbalance other people's knowledge.

☞The Courier says that Mr. Mallory virtually concedes that he will vote men and money to sustain the war. Mr. Mallory, we have reason to say, occupies a position upon this subject substantially identical with that which we have taken. If any U. S. citizen says that he himself will, under no circumstances, vote to provide the means of sustaining, on the part of the United States, the war now existing between the United States and the Confederate States, if any U. S. citizen takes ground in favor of paralyzing his country in the very midst of this great conflict, striking down her uplifted arm, leaving her in such a helpless condition that the Government of the Confederate States, with its hundred thousand troops in the field, can take possession of her Capital, overrun her territory, and dictate terms of peace, such citizen is a traitor, a monster, a disgrace to his ancestry, a shame to his posterity, a foul stain upon the land of his birth. If any such citizen is a candidate for Congress in Kentucky, no doubt he will soon learn what the people think of him.

Mr. Mallory and all the other Union candidates for Congress in Kentucky deeply regret this war and earnestly hope for its speedy termination. Yet they love their country; they are heart-Christians in their devotion to her; they prefer her honor, her glory, her greatness, to their own lives; and they would sooner perish from the earth and from the universe than give any encouragement, direct or indirect, to the establishment of a policy that would disgrace her in the eyes of the nations. If any foul traitor is seeking a place in his country's counsels to deliver her, bound hand and foot, into the power of her enemies, the curses and the scorn of all her true sons should rest upon him.

Another Secession Trick.—We have already referred to the most discreditable efforts of secession leaders to overturn the law passed at the last session of the Legislature in reference to the arming of the State. They have declared that we have no Government and no Constitution. They are striving to destroy both. They are however persuading the young men of the State Guard that they can honestly take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and yet engage in schemes and plots to overturn that very instrument. They have not been content to stop with this outrage. They are endeavoring in some portions of the State to play the same game with the Home Guards authorized to be formed under the act of the Legislature. As soon as some of the disunion Senators and Representatives retired to their homes they advised their secession friends to form companies of Home Guards, take the required oath, and thus obtain arms from the State. And thus that vile party had laid a deep plan by which to procure arms not only for secession State Guards but secession Home Guards, and when procured they would have moved heaven and earth to effect the secession of Kentucky. When honest men thus see the facility with which secessionists take an oath to support the Federal Constitution and immediately thereafter violate that oath, they must conclude that secession is a grand, unmitigated lie from its inception to its close. Its very existence depends upon deception and hypocrisy.

☞The disunionists pretend to say that there was entire freedom of suffrage in the late Virginia election. Of course they know that they don't tell the truth. They know that they are guilty of an outrageous falsehood. The following is a paragraph of a letter, dated Norfolk county, Va., May 25th, and published in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph:

> The election returns up to yesterday indicate that Virginia is going out a *booming*. In almost every city and town heard from, the voice of the people is unanimous for secession. The only opposition will be in the Northwestern counties. A company of volunteers—the Marion Rifles—voted in Portsmouth for the Union; they were immediately arrested. The Old Dominion is thoroughly aroused.

That's the sort of freedom of suffrage that prevailed in Virginia on the election day. A company of volunteers, as the disunion correspondent of a disunion organ tells us, dared to vote for the Union, and for that crime they were arrested on the spot. We are not informed what punishment was inflicted upon them. Perhaps they were whipped, perhap they were kept under guard forty-eight hours without bread or water, perhaps they were hung or shot as traitors to the Southern Confederacy.

The recent vote of Virginia proved nothing under heaven except the unscrupulous tyranny of the disunion faction. No respect should be paid to it by the General Government. None should be paid to it by the people of the State. The rights of all the loyal citizens of Virginia are exactly what they would have been if the late election had not taken place.

And the same may be said of the loyal people of Tennessee.

☞The Owensboro Shield, a very bitter secession paper, says of the policy of armed neutrality:

> Why arm the State at all if she is to be *neutral?* Why expend money in arms if they are not to be used? Many who urge this miserable policy do so from the promptings of fear, others, and the more designing, that the State may therey become an easy prey to the enemies of the South, and finally be coerced to become a member of the Northern Government. Those who are desirous of disconnecting Kentucky from her natural allies of the South to whom she is bound by interests, affection, sympathy, and with whom she holds everything in common, most pertinaciously insist upon an *armed neutrality*.

Hasn't the Owensboro editor learned the news yet? Hasn't he had time to find out that Gov. Magoffin, the Lexington Stateman, the Frankfort Yeoman, the Louisville Courier, and all the other leading Breckinridge organs, Magoffin organs, Southern organs, avow themselves the devoted supporters of this "miserable policy" of armed neutrality?

☞The exorbitant prices paid for the provisions recently taken by railroad from this point to the South may be guessed at from the extraordinary rates at which the dealers here have paid the wagoners and draymen for taking freights to the depot. Last week one drayman with one dray earned upwards of forty dollars in a single day. Think of it. Our dealers get such prices from their Southern customers that they can afford, it seems, to pay this monstrous rate to draymen; then consider how fearful must be the cost to the Southern consumers.

We should think that the purchase of provisions by the South at what must now be paid for them would contribute most essentially to drain that section of all available funds, thus greatly impairing if not destroying the means of prosecuting the war.

☞The Memphis Argus, of June 4th, has the following:

> Gas.—It is now pretty generally understood that the Gas Company of Memphis consists of Cincinnatians, of men whose feelings and interests are circumscribed by the limits of swinedom; and a large number of our citizens have determined to pay their gas bills to Mayor Bough, leaving it to the authorities to do with the money whatever they may deem just and right.

That's perfectly characteristic. We have no doubt that Memphis will do exactly what the infamous Argus advises her to do. After yielding herself up to the control of such a Vigilance Committee as she has got, nothing better is to be expected of her until the fumes of the cup of madness she has drained shall have passed from her brain.

Discontinuance of the Mails.—The postmaster here and no doubt the postmasters elsewhere have received notice of the discontinuance of the mails to Nashville. They are still continued to all parts of Tennessee except Nashville and Memphis.

We hear it suggested however that loyal obedience to Government orders is not to be expected from Gallatin, this side of Nashville upon the railroad; and, if anything wrong is discovered at Gallatin, the mails will be of course instantly withdrawn from that city too. In the meantime all the mails from this section for Knoxville and other portions of East Tennessee go through Nashville; and no doubt the Nashville Vigilance Committee will play whatever game with East Tennessee they please.

Treason to Kentucky.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Secession Convention at Mayfield the other day:

> *Resolved*, That the officers of the election be requested to open a poll at the election on the 20th of June, headed "for the South," "for the North," and that citizens be requested to cast their votes on the subject.

If we were a citizen of the First District, we should demand, that, besides the poll headed "For the North," "For the South," there should be a third heading, "For the North and South," and our vote, like that of every good Union man, would be *there*.

Outrage in Tennessee.—Mr. H. J. Smith of this city called on us yesterday and made a statement in regard to the late treatment of himself and others in Tennessee. Mr. Smith, Geo. Myers, and Jerry Sullivan, went down the river as hands upon one of Lem. Hyatt's coal-boats. The boat sold out at Natchez, and they came back thence on the steamer Falls City to Memphis. As no boat was permitted to come from Memphis towards Louisville, and as they had not money to come home on the railroad, they of necessity undertook the journey on foot.

At Covington in Tennesse the three travellers, about whom there was no suspicious circumstance except that they were unknown travellers, were arrested and examined by what no doubt was a Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were told by the Chairman, H. J. Moloy, that they might go on. Some one suggested to Moloy that it might be well to give them a pass. He gave them one, and, as it is now before us, we give an exact copy of it:

> Covington Jun the 2.
>
> 1861 H J Smith and J B Myers and Suleven has Past thru this Place to day and Clain to be citezens of Kentucky on examanation We find Nothen Rong a Bout Said Men and ar Willen to Let said Men Pass on Good conduck
>
> H J MOLOY

With this pass the travellers came on to within a mile of Ripley, Tenn., where, during a rain, they took refuge under a tree. Whilst they were standing there, thirty-five or forty mounted Tennesseeans rushed down upon them and seized them as suspicious characters. They told their story and exhibited their pass, but that wouldn't do. Some of the Tennesseeans cursed them as abolitionists and were clamorous that they should be hung upon the tree under which they were found. The prisoners said that they were not abolitionists, that they were citizens of Kentucky and Louisville, that they were quiet and industrious men with no sympathy for abolition or abolitionists. The cry then was, "Louisville and the whole of Kentucky are full of damned abolitionists; people that are not for us are against us; they should all be hung, and we had better be doing the work as fast as we can." Mr. Smith says that the fate of all three was for a time doubtful, but that at length he and Jerry Sullivan were allowed to continue their journey. Geo. Myers, their comrade, having perhaps given offence by a short answer, was kept a prisoner; and Smith and Sullivan learned one or two days afterwards that he either had been or was about to be hung.

Mr. Smith informs us, that, between Memphis and Covington, near the railroad junction, they saw a man lying helpless and all but in a dying condition, with his head shaved and his ears and the end of his nose cut off. The poor fellow's statemnt was that the only charge against him was that he was of Northern birth. A humane citizen took him into his house with the intention of taking care of him.

Mr. J. H. Smith has the appearance of being an honest man; he talks like an honest and truthful man; and we are told that there are many in this city that can testify to his integrity and veracity. The facts that he relates show what a wretched condition of things exists in Tennessee. May Kentucky never be cursed with such evils.

☞Some three months ago the Charleston Courier told the Border States that they would soon lose the opportunity of exerting any influence "beyond the poor privilege of furnishing the battle-fields and foraging for opposing armies, and of being pressed into reluctant service and action by the prevailing force for the time being." At the same time the Courier developed the policy since carried out, by saying that Federal armies should not reach the Confederate States, because their march would be anticipated by carrying the war beyond the borders as a strictly defensive movement. The Border States were told that it was "too late for them to discuss the question" of Union or Disunion, as it had been "decided for disunion by the inexorable logic of events." They had nothing to do but submit to the coercion of an invading army, and this programme has been carried out in Virginia by conscription of all persons capable of bearing arms, by taking possession of horses, cattle, farm-wagons, and provisions, and by bringing all the desolation of war upon the State. South Carolina is safe and her soldiers refuse to leave home; Georgia is planting corn in security, while the harvest-fields of the Old Dominion are plowed by artillery wheels and the hurtling iron storm of cannon balls; Alabama is distressed only from the removal of the capital; Mississippi is free from all bonds, and New Orleans rejoices that her business is as lively as ever. Virginia and Tennessee, on the other hand, are vast camps, resounding with the tramp of armed men, the wails of affrighted women, the roar of fires, and the crash of falling bridges. And to-day is appointed for fasting and prayer by the Confederate States, which have entailed all these blasting horrors upon our neighboring States. Let Kentucky celebrate the day as one of thanksgiving to Almighty God that she has not been the silly dupe and victim of the Jeff Davis conspiracy; that she has not forgotten her duty to the Government nor her own self-respect; that her homes are peaceful and her people are pursuing their walks of life without the presence of "grim-visaged war." Let us thank God that we can repose at night in quiet and enjoy the pleasures of home around the hearth-stone, with nothing to disturb us but the distant mutterings of the storm, the necessary interruptions of business, and the knowledge that the fell "spirit of the first-born Cain" is not reigning in bosoms where brotherly love ought to be implanted. Let us rejoice that free speech and a free press are yet reserved to us, and that from a hundred sky-kissing poles the flag of our country is still floating as an emblem of Kentucky's loyalty and truth.

☞A prominent secession organ in Kentucky says that "there is rottenness in everything connected with the Lincoln Administration." We have read that a Roman citizen remonstrated with his Emperor for levying a tax upon a certain article of an ill odor. "Do you smell anything bad about that?" asked the Emperor, holding up to his subject's nose a piece of gold raised by the tax in question. What information can our neighbor of the Courier communicate as to the smell of Lincoln's gold?

☞The editor of the Yeoman wants to know why we don't call on Gov. Magoffin to order out State troops to drive back the two companies said to have made a trip from Cairo to Elliott's Mills in Kentucky. We'll tell you, Yeoman. We fear His Excellency might consider us as offering an insult to his chivalry if we were to invoke him and his troops to turn out in their strength to drive back a handful of men that went very promptly back of their own accord some time ago.

☞The Union party of Henry county met at Franklinton on the 10th and nominated J. Pres. Sparks, Esq., for the next Legislature. Mr. S. received a majority on the first ballot, and then the nomination was made unanimously and received with great enthusiasm. The gallant Union men present resolved that he should be elected by a majority of not less than five hundred.

Withdrawal of Mr. Riley.—It will be seen from a patriotic letter of Mr. W. E. Riley that he withdraws from the canvass for Congress in the Harrodsburg District and gives his support to Mr. Wickliffe, the nominee of the Union Convention.

☞A Georgia editor, deprecating the use of Northern manufactures, says, "can't we make our own paper?" We have no doubt that the fellow makes his own paper, but it is a very mean one.

☞The New York Albion states that the steamer Peerless, bought in Canada for war purposes by the Confederate States, has been seized and embargoed by the authorities at Quebec.

☞A fellow writing in an Alexandria (La.) paper under the name of A. H. Korn, calls us "an old tory." Korn must be green. Won't somebody send us an ear of green Korn?

☞If the Tennessee disunionists experience any lack of provisions, why don't they establish a Provisional Government?

☞To-day is fast-day in the Jefferson Davis Confederacy. We apprehend that the disunionists generally are more fast than fasting.

☞Jeff Davis is upwards of fifty-three years old. He is old enough to know better.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1861.

☞At the request of many leading Union friends, we place the name of Col. James H. Garrard at the head of our paper as the Union candidate for the office of State Treasurer. He is in all respects one of the best patriots and best men in our State.

Withdrawal of Mr. Kinney.—We have a despatch from our gallant and eloquent friend, informing us of his withdrawal from the canvass for Congress in the Second District. Capt. Jackson has now a clear field as the Union champion. His friends do not fear for the result.

☞The issue between the Unionists and the disunionists of Kentucky is broad and clear. It cannot be too steadily held up to the public view.

Stated generally, the issue is neutrality and peace against secession and war. The Unionists, taking it for granted that the present conflict will never "assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding States through the full assertion therein of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force," are in favor of holding Kentucky neutral during the conflict, whether the conflict prove long or short, leaving the question of the future political relations of the State to be considered fairly and determined peaceably when the conflict is over. In other words, the Unionists propose to adjourn the whole question of secession or adherence until the war is ended, uniting meanwhile with their fellow-citizens of all other political complexions on the common ground of neutrality. In this way, the Unionists seek to maintain peace unbroken within our own borders, to aid effectually in bringing the war elsewhere to a speedy and salutary close, and to secure for our beloved Commonwealth the privilege of disposing of her own destiny peaceably and in full view of the events which must govern the mighty question. The disunionists are in favor of dragging Kentucky into the Southern League the instant the act can be accomplished, no matter whether the war is still raging or not. They are unwilling that Kentucky shall remain neutral until the war is ended, and then determine in peace and with calm deliberation her future exterior relations, but are resolved to plunge her into the strife on the side of the seceding States at the earliest possible moment, and are bending their entire energies to carry out the resolution. The Unionists are for neutrality during the war. The disunionists are for immediate and unconditional secession.

Such is the form in which the great issue between the Unionists and the disunionists of Kentucky now expresses itself. Shall we in good faith remain neutral unto the close of the war or shall we take up arms against the Government of the Union and lash ourselves to the Southern League as soon as the next Legislature meets? Shall we continue to be neutral, and have peace reign throughout our borders, or shall we secede, and have war with all its horrors at our doors? This is the question the loyal and enlightened people of Kentucky have now to try. This is the question and the only question they will have to answer at the August election. It is the same question which the same people answered with such magnificent unanimity at the May election;—the same question, only more sharply defined and more direct and pressing in its import. Let the answer of May be repeated in August. The question of going ultimately with the North or the South is not now on trial. It has necessarily nothing to do with the position of the Unionists in this canvass. It is, so far as the Unionists are concerned, an adjourned question, the decision of which the triumph of the Unionists in the present canvass, however sweeping, will not in the least prejudge or forestall. All who would have Kentucky stay neutral to the end of the war, whatever they would have her do afterwards, must, in consistency, and will, if they are both sincere and intelligent, vote for the Union candidates. All who would have Kentucky rebel against the Federal Government and join the Southern Confederacy as soon as the next Legislature meets should vote for the disunion candidates.

People of Kentucky, which do you desire? Neutrality or secession? Peace or war? The hope of saving the country or the certainty of destroying it? This is the naked issue.

Particularly Funny.—When our old friend Gov. Magoffin, in response to a resolution of the Legislature, said that he had lost his answer to the Southern Government's application for troops and therefore couldn't furnish it, we knew, as of course everybody did, that, if he had lost it, he had done so purposely. We had procured, by means that were a mystery to him, a copy of the application to him, and we felt very sure that the slightest hint would make him think we had a copy of his answer, and equally sure, from his notorious sympathy with secession and secessionists, that he would exceedingly dislike to see the answer in print. We therefore said to him through our columns, "May we publish your answer—if we can?" No response. After a few days, we repeated the question, "May we publish your answer—if we can?" Still no response. We waited a reasonable time, and then repeated twice or perhaps thrice, "May we publish your answer—if we can?" The Governor's friends and our friends bantered him not a little, but no response was forthcoming.

Near the close of the session of the Legislature, a committee was appointed to examine into certain matters, such as the Governor's correspondence with the functionaries of the Southern Confederacy, the bringing of guns into Kentucky, &c.; and several Louisville gentlemen, ourselves among the rest, were summoned to Frankfort to testify. We couldn't well go, and we knew we could tell nothing if we went. So we wrote to Mr. Wolfe, the chairman we believe of the Committee, telling him that we knew nothing about the importation of arms, and, that we had talked about the publication of the Governor's answer to Montgomery simply because we knew that it would scare his Excellency and that he would never consent in the world. Our friend Wolfe thought it a good joke and laughed about it with political friends and opponents. The thing of course reached the Governor. The result need hardly be told. Very shortly his Excellency's faithful and trustworthy organ, the "staunch Yeoman," came forth, declaring that *it had the Governor's full consent for us to publish his answer to the Southern Secretary of War, and defying us to do so at once.* We meant to notice the matter at the time, but neglected it for something more important, and now our old friend of the Yeoman is *again calling upon us for that answer.*

Were it not that Governor Magoffin would sooner see a pig in his garden, a weazel in his poultry-pen, a snake in his boots, and the ghost of an ugly woman in his chamber, than his Montgomery answer in a newspaper, he would never have refused his consent, in the face of all our taunts, for several weeks and until he learned that *we had been practising on him.*

Now, Governor, you are not a handsome man, but, if you want to do the handsome thing, just give us an order upon Secretary Walker of the Confederate States for the answer you so conveniently lost.

> Cairo, June 12.
>
> The steamer City of Alton, with two companies of Col. Oglesby's regiment and a squad of artillerymen, with two field pieces, made an excursion down the Mississippi, five miles below Columbus, Ky., to-day. On returning, when near Columbus, some machinery of the boat broke and the boat drifted ashore. While the machinery was repairing the Captain of the boat, with three of his crew, went ashore and cut down a secession flag which was flying on the shore and brought it to this city.—*Telegraph'c Despatch.*

The act of this Captain and his squad deserves the reprimand of the Commander at Cairo, and, if it doesn't receive it, we hope the Commander himself will be reprimanded by his superior. The foolish and mischievous sally is in direct conflict with the known wishes and instructions of the Government at Washington. We hope the act will not be repeated in any form. On behalf of the Union men of Kentucky, we earnestly condemn and deprecate all such intrusion upon our soil.

☞The Georgia correspondent of the Tribune says that the South "has just now a tough currency." Is it so tough that it can't be *tendered?*

☞The rain last week extended over the whole of Kentucky and Tennessee. "He sendeth His rain on the just and the unjust."

☞Mr. Lincoln sent a Minister to Austria, but Austria won't let him be ordained.

☞Are our friends using all proper exertions to carry the Congressional Districts on Thursday next for the Union candidates? Nominations have been made in all the districts as follows:

1st. Lawrence S. Trimble, of McCracken.
2d. James S. Jackson, of Christian.
3d. Henry Grider, of Warren.
4th. Aaron Harding, of Greene.
5th. Chas. A. Wickliffe, of Nelson.
6th. George W. Dunlap, of Garrard.
7th. Robert Mallory, of Oldham.
8th. John J. Crittenden, of Franklin.
9th. Wm. H. Wadsworth, of Mason.
10th. John W. Menzies, of Kenton.

These gentlemen are all pledged openly and fairly to the preservation of the Union and the support of the Constitution, while the enemies of the Union and those who profess to "have no more love for it" are putting forward every energy to deceive the people and falsify the issues presented to them. We must put down disunion and crush it out forever from the soil of Kentucky. With proper exertions, every district in the State can be carried, though there may be no opportunity afforded for a fair expression of opinion in the First. With such a delegation, Kentucky may be able to speak powerfully and plead earnestly for peace, conciliation, and a reunited country. Let our friends labor then earnestly for the few days yet left, to produce a result which will carry joy to the entire nation, and give a renewed assurance that our State is loyal to the Union and the Constitution. To render our victory overwhelming, the opponents of the Union must be made to face the true issue, and not be allowed to dodge behind the subterfuge of conditional Union. We must not forget that the rabid secessionists, who, during the various extra sessions of our Legislature, were anxious to call a convention in the hope to force Kentucky out of the Union by stratagem or precipitation, are now trying to prove themselves for the Union, with an if, or a proviso. This is a mere subterfuge, and they will throw off the mask as soon as the Congressional election is over, when they will enter upon the legislative canvass determined if possible so to control that body that a secession ordinance may be adopted by it and forced through the ballot-boxes against the will of at least two thirds of the voters of the State. There is but one real question at issue now, which is, the Union and the Government or disunion and anarchy. We must dispose of this fairly and squarely, or, before we know it, the secessionists will spring some treacherous device upon us, and with their armed companies of Knights of the Golden Circle commence to drive into exile Union loving citizens and hang all those who will not arm to defend the Jeff Davis Confederacy and attack the capital of the United States.

We warn all our friends to be careful of this game of duplicity, which the secessionists are playing here now, as they have been playing it in Maryland antecedent to the Congressional elections in that State. Awed by the overwhelming vote of the fourth of May, the Disunionists have tried to "palter in a double sense" by declaring themselves conditional Union men, but when their condition, are known, they will be found to be impracticable, for the first of the series will be the declaration that the constitutionally elected President of the United States is a usurper, and that Jeff Davis is the only "rightful and Constitutional head of this nation." It is impossible to conceal the fact that those who call themselves Southern Rights or State Rights candidates are disunion candidates. If they are not, why has it been thought expedient to keep Capt. Simms in the field against Mr. Crittenden, and why do we find that every paper that has declared for secession is now advocating the claims of those who have been brought out as antagonists to the Union candidates? For months past, the disunionists have invited an appeal to the people; when they saw there was no hope to carry the Border State Commissioners upon their platform, they were discreetly withdrawn. The next phase of their anarchical proceedings was to scout the idea that any Kentuckian should hold a seat in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Finding, however, that the sense of the people rebelled against this folly, their tactics were again changed, and they have made nominations, but whether their candidates are men or mice the people must judge, for the issue is unequivocal. We must show ourselves for the Union or against it; we must show ourselves the friends of loyalty or the complotters with treason; we must show ourselves in favor of the Constitution and the Government of the United States or for their subversion. These are the questions upon which next Thursday's contest depends; they cannot be evaded by equivocation or dodged by any double dealing. Those who are opposed to the Union candidates can make but one answer at the polls, which is that they are for secession, disunion, and for joining the fortunes of Kentucky to the Confederate States. We are not willing to doubt that these men will be found in an immense minority when the results of the election are made public.

> Letters of marque and reprisal have been applied for by a party of our Cumberland River boys, and when obtained they will do the State and the Southern cause effective service. A first-class steamer will be in their command. The name she now so gallantly bears will be temporarily changed, and she will sail under the significant title of the *Red Revenger.*—*Nashville Patriot.*

We ventured the prediction two months ago that the Southern disunionists, not satisfied with issuing letters of marque and reprisal for the seizure of private property upon the high seas, would soon inaugurate the policy of seizing it in like manner upon the great Western rivers. Many of our readers no doubt thought the prediction a very wild one, but evidently it is about to be verified. Privateers are to sweep the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, seizing everything they can that belongs outside of the bounds of the Southern Confederacy. Under just such letters of marque as have been issued for the high seas, Southern privateers upon the Mississippi can make prizes of every Kentucky boat and every article of Kentucky merchandise that they find afloat upon that river.

It is very true that there is not at present any Kentucky navigation or any Kentucky commerce upon the Mississippi, the whole having been annihilated several weeks ago by the indiscriminate seizures at Memphis. We have hoped however that the outrageous hostility exhibited at Memphis against Kentucky interests and Kentucky rights would not last very long. But if, to the policy pursued there, is to be added that of regular privateering, it is certainly about time for Gov. Magoffin to call an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature.

Tennessee will certainly exhibit an interesting spectacle sending out her privateers to depredate upon Kentucky property on the Western waters and threatening to send her army to subjugate us if we decline sending provisions to her upon the Nashville railroad. Suppose we send bacon and flour to Nashville—what reason have we to feel assured that the Tennessee privateers will not seize the whole as booty during its transit across the Cumberland river!

☞A despatch, published by us yesterday morning, says that two companies of United States troops from Cairo went down on the steamer City of Alton last Wednesday five miles below Cairo, and that, on returning, some of the machinery of the boat broke so that she floated ashore near Columbus, when the Captain and three of his crew, whilst the necessary repairs were going on, went ashore and cut down a secession flag, which they took with them to Cairo.

If this statement is true, the affair was undoubtedly a small matter in itself, but, in view of all the circumstances now existing, it deserves severe censure. We presume that the commanding officer at Cairo now understands distinctly that the orders of the United States Government to him are neither to commit nor to allow any person or persons acting under him to commit any violation whatever of Kentucky soil. We can assure him that this policy must be scrupulously observed and maintained, or serious troubles are inevitable.

We hope to hear that the Captain of the City of Alton, if guilty as stated, has been punished by at least a severe reprimand.

☞Lately no persons were allowed to leave Virginia without passports. Now no passports at all can be had there. All persons in the State must remain there till they die, and, if they are wicked, probably their souls will be sentenced to stay there still. The Old Dominion is hermetically sealed. Each of her citizens is as effectually shut up as a toad in a naturalist's bottle.

☞The latest news from the sovereign soil of the Old Dominion is that no passports will hereafter be issued to persons desiring to leave that State. And no one will be allowed to enter the State unless he can present "reasons of peculiar force" for obtaining this privilege. It is most likely, however, that a good many of the U. S. troops, who may wish to enter, will succeed in "presenting reasons of peculiar force."

It is a sad thing that old Virginia should have to lay an embargo upon her people to prevent their fleeing from her borders. Tens of thousands of them, no doubt, would most gladly escape from the scenes of desolation and woe that surround them, but they are held prisoners within the limits of Virginia as within the walls of some immense penitentiary. Nothing could give a more vivid idea of the wretchedness and ruin which that State has madly brought upon herself.

The people of Kentucky, thank heaven, are not prisoners. They are not convicts sentenced to State limits. If they want to leave their State, they are at liberty to leave it. There is no necessity of tethering them here as horses are tethered to stakes. And we have no fears of the men wishing to visit us from other States. We feel under no necessity of shutting them out until they can present "reasons of peculiar force" for being let in.

Let Kentucky thank the God of mercies that she is not as Virginia is.

A Masked Assembly.—On Thursday night of last week the Town Guard of Harrodsburg, Ky., were attracted to the Spring Grounds by a noise in that direction. When they came near the old shooting gallery they heard voices responding to one who seemed to be officiating as an officer. Surrounding the building, they pushed open the door, and lo! an assembly of Knights of the Golden Circle *in masks!* One of the Guard, on entering, knocked off the mask of one of the Knights; and a lawyer and secessionist stood forth. No examination of the arcana was made, a majority of the Guards being secessionists. Several Virginia gentlemen were in Harrodsburg that night, and there was no doubt of their being among the masked figures. What sort of work can it be that makes men huddle together under "the blanket of the dark" with masks upon their faces? Isn't it thus that thieves and robbers and murderers congregate? Is not terrible mischief evidently abroad in the land?

☞We see our enterprising neighbors of the Courier have published, in the Campaign Extra they have just issued, the Address of the Union State Central Committee. We stand heartily by every word of that Address. And so does the Union party. We beg to remind the secessionists that the Address is ours. Perhaps, however, it is not to be wondered at, that, having appropriated our Platform, they have concluded to appropriate our Address also. Probably the stealing of the text made necessary the stealing of the commentary. The "great fault," and "what we have complained of," to adopt the language and apply the doctrine of our friend Morehead touching the whole grand pillage of the secessionists, "was the original act."

☞The custom-house at Atlanta, Ga., has been abolished. This is in consequence of the admission of Tennessee into the Confederate States. Custom-houses will be established in Tennessee, and custom-house officers placed all along the Southern border of Kentucky.

So a pretty sharp game seems likely to be played upon Kentucky. Custom-houses are to be established for the collection of tariff duties upon articles passing from Kentucky into Tennessee, and then Tennessee, as we learn from her organs, will delegate her armies to compel us to send the articles whether we will or not.

If that isn't sharp practice, we can't guess what would be.

☞The Frankfort Yeoman says: "Certain it is that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has plighted his faith, in writing, to Governor Magoffin, that no troops from that State shall cross into Kentucky, for any purpose, without the invitation or permission of our State authorities."

We are sincerely glad to see this. And now, if the commanding officer at Cairo will but have the discretion to keep his troops from the Kentucky shore, all will probably be well. But, if armed men shall be sent, or permitted to go, from Cairo to Elliott's Mills in Kentucky, or allowed to land at or near Columbus and tear down flags, we earnestly hope that the responsible officer, whoever he may be, will be promptly dismissed from the service.

☞King Bickley, of the K. G. C.'s, says in a late address to his Kentucky subjects, "*organize and save the State for the white man.*" We have repeatedly stated, and every man of common sense knows, that the secession of Kentucky would be the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. King Bickley sees this, and he is resolved to turn it if possible to account. He goes for getting rid of all the slaves in Kentucky and thus "saving the State for the white man."

Perhaps you will deny, King Bickley, that you are a vulgar abolitionist, but it is "true, O King."

☞The Courier accounts for the large vote at Cherry Station in Tennessee by saying that the 91st Tennessee Regiment voted there. Will the editor of the Courier retract his contradiction of our statement that he threatened the hanging of every man who should attempt to leave Kentucky to fight under the United States Government? And will he retract his statement that the steamer Louisville was arrested and held at Memphis with the consent of her owner, and, that her freight was sent to this city by railroad without detention and without loss to shippers?

☞Mr. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London Times, now travelling in the South, writes to London, that he has heard the wish expressed all round him in South Carolina that one of the Princes royal of Great Britain should be placed at the head of American affairs, and he thinks that such a feeling is very extensive in the South. We have no doubt that many of the Cotton States disunionists can pray to Queen Victoria far more seriously than they ever did to the Lord, "Thy kingdom come."

☞A Mr. Howard A. M. Henderson, who appears to be a preacher, writes a ferocious disunion letter from Millersburgh in this State to the New Orleans Christian Advocate. We judge from the Rev. gentleman's language and tone that he would much rather his cup at the communion table should be filled with the blood of Union men than with the blood of the Lord.

☞Col. S. Williams, candidate for Congress in the Mount Sterling District, is travelling and speaking very industriously for himself and secession. Perhaps the gallant Colonel would create a greater sensation if he were to take about with him that long brass cannon which he *didn't* capture at Cerro Gordo.

☞Virginia gives notice that no persons within her limits shall leave there. Then why does she complain that the Yankee troops continue to pollute her soil? As she won't let them out, what can they do but keep up the pollution? And, if she kills them, won't they pollute her soil even worse than they do now?

☞We have been charged with slander for saying that the Tennessee disunionists will hang Mr. Etheridge if they can catch him. But the Memphis Avalanche says they will, and isn't the Memphis Avalanche good authority as to what Tennessee disunionists will do?

☞The Virginians talk about changing the name of their Scott county. This idea has never occurred to them before, as regards their counties of Prince George, Princess Anne, King William, Prince Edward, Prince William, or even King George.

☞Gen. Pillow has sent word to Parson Brownlow, inviting the Parson to serve as Chaplain in his army. Go, Parson, and, when you pray for heaven's blessings on Pillow, tip a wink toward the sky, and the Lord will know what you mean.

☞One of the Kentucky secession papers a few weeks ago talked about "the fence of armed neutrality." The secession party of our State is now upon that very fence, but, like a buzzard, it defiles every fence it perches on.

☞Yesterday was fast day in the Southern Confederacy. Of course the disunionists ate nothing—just what they have been earning during the last year.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.

☞We have a letter from Mayfield from a prominent citizen, who says that the Union cause was decidedly on the increase in that section of the State until the occurrence of the late affair at Elliott's Mills. The effect of that has been unfavorable.

Gen. Prentiss should never have permitted the occurrence in question. We are much surprised that he did permit it. He certainly should have understood the condition of things well enough to know how important it was that no *pretext* for any complaint of the invasion of Kentucky soil by U. S. troops should be given.

Still we must say, in justice to the commanding officer at Cairo, that the affair has been misrepresented. We have learned the leading facts from men personally cognizant of them. About twenty or thirty violent secessionists went and established themselves at Elliott's Mills, sent there by the leaders of their party for no other purpose than to provoke, by whatever means they might find necessary, an invasion from Cairo. Accordingly they proceeded to offer insults and indignities to peaceable Union citizens. No Union man or woman in the vicinity was safe from outrage. Several gentlemen wrote strong letters to Gen. Prentiss urging him to send soldiers for their protection, and one highly respectable citizen, unwilling to have his wife and children exposed longer to continued maltreatment, fled with his family to Cairo and personally appealed to Gen. P. to send troops to the relief of its neighbors. The General answered that he could not, even in such a case, send troops into Kentucky; but the Kentucky gentleman, no doubt with the General's knowledge, got a few men to go with him as volunteers, headed them himself, and marched towards the secession camp, which was broken up at his approach.

Certainly the secession trespassers deserved to be driven away, and deserved a good deal more than that, but still it is a pity, it is a shame, it is a sin, that the criminal and treasonable device of the secession leaders to get up an occasion for a general hue and cry about an invasion of Kentucky was permitted to have even partial success. There has been mismanagement at Cairo. We trust there will be no more. It is a matter deeply involving the interests and the prosperity of the Union party in this State and the peace of the country.

The Secession Candidates for Congress.—It is evident that the secession candidates for Congress in this State have all taken the ground, that, if elected, they will not, under any circumstances, as members of that body, vote a single man or a single dollar to carry on the war upon the part of the United States. This is monstrous. It is virtually treason in treason's most revolting shape. It deserves the scorn of all men.

No man living regrets this war more than we do. No man would make greater sacrifices than we would to bring it to any close not involving our country's dishonor. But we cannot forget that the United States was literally forced into war. Our Government did not go to war until it had long been warred against. It submitted to wrong after wrong and outrage after outrage until it began to appear to the world utterly destitute of either the power or the spirit to protect itself. Before it lifted a finger in the way of resistance, a score of its forts and navy yards were seized and their flags torn down; its revenue cutters were captured and confiscated; its cannon were appropriated by thousands and its smaller firearms by hundreds of thousands; its mints were robbed and their gold and silver pocketed by the robbers; its armies upon a distant frontier were attacked without warning, made prisoners of war, and disarmed; its vessels going to the relief of its starving soldiers were fired on and beaten back; and finally its little garrison off the port of Charleston was bombarded a whole day by a score of batteries and compelled, in the midst of their burning fortress, to haul down the flag of their country in the face of a rebellious foe. And all this while the insurgents were threatening and proclaiming through all their newspaper organs and in all their speeches in their conventions, in their Legislatures, and in their Congress, that, unless the United States Government should at once acknowledge their independence and make a treaty acceptable to them, they would take forcible possession of Washington City, driving the United States Government out, and they even went so far in their menaces and taunts as to name the day when all this should be consummated.

We did not like President Lincoln's proclamation. We stated our objections to it at the time. Still we saw, as every friend of his country surely saw, that the United States Government must either call out troops for the immediate defence of Washington City and the protection of the National property or submit quietly to annihilation. The United States and the Confederate States are now confronting each other in open war. The armies of both are in the neighborhood of our country's capital. Every day and almost every hour that Capital is menaced. Without men and money, it would fall at once into the hands of the Southern forces. And it is at such a time, it is in this most extraordinary and critical condition of our national life, that men come forward in Kentucky, a State of the United States, and ask to be sent to the Congress of the United States, avowing that, if sent, they will vote against the appropriation of a dollar or the raising or maintaining of a man to enable their country to continue the war, avowing in fact that they will vote for the cutting of every sinew of their country's right arm whilst she is struggling not merely for honor but for existence with a powerful and infuriated foe. Let the declared policy of our anti-Union candidates prevail, and our Government must fly from Washington; Jefferson Davis and his Government will overrun and subjugate the United States and dictate their terms of peace; and our country will be humiliated and disgraced before all the nations of the earth. How can these men dare to become candidates for the Congress of the United States, indulging no other design, if elected, than to use their official power for the humbling of their own country at the feet of a foreign country? What other purpose, according to their own declaration, have they in proposing to go to the United States Congress and drawing their wages from the United States Treasury than to thwart and resist the United States and render service to a Government at war with the United States?

Surely any man, who, calling himself a citizen of the United States, seeks to go to Congress for the purpose of placing his country in such a situation as that in which the withholding of all the means of carrying on the war would leave her, is a disgrace to the land in which God and men permit him to draw his breath. We would not, if in Congress, vote men and money for the subjugation of the seceding States or even for offensive war against them, but, if we voted so to paralyze our country as the policy of the secession candidates in Kentucky would paralyze her, we feel that we should deserve to be transfixed with the keenest arrows of Heaven's vengeance.

☞Maj. Tilghman, the commander of the Kentucky troops at Paducah, said, in his speech at the Mayfield Convention, that he had heard of his being called an abolitionist, and that he had endeavored in vain to follow up the charge to a responsible author. We presume, that, if anybody has ever spoken of Maj. T. as in favor of abolition, he was referring merely to the inevitable and unquestionable result of the policy of secession which the Major is understood to support. We have said, as thousands of others have said, and as hundreds of thousands of others are prepared to say, that, if Kentucky were to go into the Southern Confederacy now at war with the United States, she would be drained of her slaves in less than one year—to the supreme delight of all the abolitionists of all the world.

The Kentucky secessionists, civil and military, however devoted they may be to slavery in theory, are practical abolitionists, short-cut abolitionists, worse abolitionists than any to be found in New England. Gerrit Smith's plan of abolition would be dull and slow and tedious in the accomplishment of its work, compared with the operation of the policy of our Kentucky secessionists.

☞A good watch-dog is one of the best of home-guards.

☞The editor of the Courier has generally been discreet enough to say very little about the oath required of the State Guards and the Home Guards to support the Constitution of the United States, but he ventures upon some remarks on that subject in his paper of yesterday. He would gladly make his readers believe, as possibly he has made himself believe, that a man may, without perjury, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, cherishing all the while the determination to cast that Constitution aside at the earliest practicable moment.

We have several times argued this matter in our columns, but we are not sure that it was necessary. We are very sure that no further argument is necessary. Every sensible man, no matter how he may speak or write, and no matter how willingly or even eagerly he may have yielded his brains to the influences of the wiles of sophistry, feels in his heart, sees and recognizes as a self-evident truth, that a Kentuckian, who swears, as a Kentuckian, to support the U. S. Constitution, whilst laboring to induce Kentucky to spurn the Constitution of the United States from her and replace it with the Constitution of a Foreign Power at war with the United States, does a deed whose record will be traced upon his soul in letters blacker than any mortal midnight.

Of course a citizen sworn to support the Constitution of the United States may consistently and in pursuance of duty oppose such acts of the United States Government as he deems at war with that Constitution, but he must oppose them in a legal manner, oppose them only by such means as the Constitution itself and the laws enacted under it prescribe. Hundreds of intelligent statesmen in this country have always been withstanding what they considered violations of the Constitution, opposing them by voting against them and seeking the election of public men who would correct them, but certainly no sane man not dead to patriotism ever dreamed of supporting the Constitution by breaking up the Union, of which it is the supreme law. The Constitution of the United States has been in force well nigh three fourths of a century, and nobody need attempt at this late day to palm off upon our people any newly-invented construction of the obligation of the oath to support it. There has been, with three and a half generations of our race, only one understanding of the import of the oath, and that understanding has been clear and explicit. If our old gray fathers, who, under a solemn sense of their duties to earth and heaven, ordained the oath, had been told that any portion of their posterity would pervert it, make a mockery of it, fritter it away to nothing or else reverse its plain significance, they would not, they could not, have believed it possible.

We all know that there are hundreds and probably thousands of secessionists among the Kentucky Guards, who, in spite of the strongest persuasions, have refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, because, being in favor of secession, they shrank from the taking of that oath as a deed revolting to their moral sense. They have been told by their unscrupulous leaders that they can, as citizens of Kentucky, take the oath to maintain the Constitution of the United States whilst laboring at the very instant to abolish, to drive out, to expel, to banish, that Constitution from Kentucky and from themselves, but such a doctrine shocks their common sense, and they will not, even to accomplish an object near to their hearts, endorse it. And we cannot but think that all just and true men should cry shame upon those political leaders, men of mature years and of no inconsiderable influence, who, in their insane desire to destroy the best Government in the world would persuade the rising generation, the world's future hope and trust, to consider the oath, by which they bind themselves to be true to their country, as unmeaning as an inarticulate sound.

Shall they Take Advantage of Their own Wrong?—At a celebration of the Fourth of July last year at Hendersonville, in the State of South Carolina, Mr. Robert R. Snead, a leading Breckinridge man, proposed the following toast:

> The election of old Abe Lincoln—the shortest way to a Southern Confederacy.

And the toast was drunk amidst shouts of applause.

In the course of the same month, Mr. John Driver, of Alabama, elaborated the sentiment thus applauded in the following extremely noteworthy letter to the Abolitionist Gerrit Smith:

> Russell Co., Ala., July 23, 1860
>
> Hon. Gerrit Smith—*Sir:* You and I are antipodes on the subject of slavery. I believe it to be a divine institution created by Heaven, and such is the doctrine of the Bible. African slavery has christianized and civilized, during the same length of time, more human beings than all the missionaries of the world combined. If it was not for the injudicious and unwise laws against the slave trade, by importation and moral instruction, we would make them Christians by the million, and prepare their souls for Heaven. You are mistaken in supposing we do not give our slaves Christian instruction. Large numbers of them are members of the churches, and we rely principally on the Bible when instructing them in obedience to their masters. However, I do not desire to argue the question of slavery with you, as between us there is an impassable gulf.
>
> But we concur on one point, a separation of the free and slave States into different Governments. Last winter Alabama passed a law without a dissenting voice, that, in the event of a Black Republican President being elected, she would dissolve her connection with the Union. This is the sentiment of every cotton State, and they all unite with her. When this is done, all the other slave States will follow immediately, if obedience is attempted to be enforced, and ultimately anyhow. TO EFFECT THIS OBJECT, WE, THE DISUNION PARTY, DISRUPTED THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON, AND AT BALTIMORE INDUCED OTHERS TO JOIN US, BY OUR AGREEING TO SUPPORT MEN NOT ENTIRELY OF OUR SENTIMENTS. WE DO NOT DESIRE THEIR ELECTION, BUT BELIEVE THEM THE MOST AVAILABLE MEN TO DIVIDE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ELECT MR LINCOLN. WE WISH HIS ELEVATION TO THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR, BECAUSE WE KNOW THAT IT WILL PRODUCE A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.
>
> I perceive you are advocating the formation of a ticket more in conformity with your sentiments.
>
> This will only injure the Republican candidate. As your party and mine concur in desiring a separation of the free and slave States, let us unite our efforts to accomplish this grand object. Notwithstanding our sentiments on this subject, we have waived running a candidate on that direct issue, simply because we can better destroy the political parties which now bind the Union together without doing it. Cannot the anti-slavery party exercise policy also, and vote the Republican ticket, which will assist in accomplishing an object we both desire. We, the disunionists of the South, have adopted a politic course, and why should not the disunionists of the North? If you cannot conscientiously do so, will you be kind enough to make this subject public, so that the anti-slavery party or so many of them as can vote the Republican ticket will comprehend the reasons for so doing.
>
> Your obedient servant,
> JOHN DRIVER.

However in a personal light the arch-abolitionist may have regarded this appeal from his Yancey-Breckinridge ally in Alabama, he certainly was "kind enough" to make the "subject public" by handing the letter over to the New York Times, in which it appeared on the 21st of last August.

The leaf we have here taken from the volume of the late national canvass exposes the whole atrocious game of the disunionists both in and out of Kentucky. This game, as we showed over and over again before the election and as we have shown repeatedly since, was to divide the Democracy, elect Lincoln, and make Lincoln's election the occasion for the overthrow of the government. In the prosecution of this game the disunionists of Kentucky have co-operated throughout with the disunionists of the Gulf States. The disunionists of Kentucky furnished the leader who consummated the division of the Democracy, put forth under that leader their utmost energies to effect the election of Lincoln, and are now under the same leader putting forth their utmost energies to overthrow the government because Lincoln's election was effected. They are taking advantage of their own wrong on a scale and with a guilt unprecedented in the annals of political crime. Fellow-citizens, having condemned this black and base injustice in its earlier and obscurer stages, will you sanction it now in its full-developed and indisputable enormity? If you would, vote for the disunion candidates at the coming elections;—vote for them, and complete the ruin of your country by means the foulest and most infamous that blot the records of our race.

We will not dwell on this point, for, if we should, the involuntary reflections of every generous and healthful mind would outstrip our pen. We commit the testimony above to our readers without further comment.

☞The Courier tells us that "the rebels" are said to be "out of leather." Some of their political leaders will never be out of "leather" till they lose their heads.

☞If slander were fatal to those who are its objects, the Union party of Kentucky would be dead. If it were fatal to the utterers, the disunion party would be a decaying carcass.

☞The people of Kentucky will in a few days have the opportunity of exercising the inestimable privilege of voting for persons to represent them in the Congress of the United States. They will, we are confident, do their whole duty in preventing the State from being involved in those fatal complications which have bowed Tennessee to the dust and made Virginia a vast battle-field. If the secessionists are permitted to elect their candidates, our condition of neutrality will be endangered, and we may anticipate that the Federal Government and the Confederate States will soon be striking at each other upon our soil and transferring the battle-ground to the border line. Thus far Kentucky has been able to avoid the horrors and disasters of this lamentable civil war, and she has it in her power to do so still, if she will take no part between the belligerents, but strive with every energy to bring about a pacification. The position of our State is well understood and properly appreciated, both by the Federal Government and those Northern papers which have continued to discuss the present posture of affairs temperately without permitting themselves to be prejudiced by sectional or partisan feelings. It is on this account that we have assurances from General McClellan that the neutrality of Kentucky will be respected, and that the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, one of the most conservative newspapers of the North, regards the position of neutrality which our State has assumed as one of very serious importance. Our contemporary argues that in its present condition of proclaimed neutrality, Kentucky may legally be said to be in rebellion against the Government, as much as Georgia or North Carolina, in consequence of its refusal or non-compliance with the requisition of the President for aid, but that at the same time Kentucky, not having acted, cannot be treated as the others, for any attempt at coercion would "transfer passive resistance into open and active hostilities." Occupying this delicate position, it is of the utmost importance that our State should be properly represented at the extra session, and by gentlemen who hold the opinions which Charles A. Wickliffe has announced in his letter to the voters of the Fifth District, and which are identical with those entertained by Messrs. Crittenden, Mallory, and all the Union candidates. To show the paramount importance of the success of the Union ticket, we ask attention to the following paragraphs from the New York Journal of Commerce—which, by the way, are extracted from a communication to that paper, and are not editorial:

> Kentucky, on entering the next Congress, will occupy one of the most important positions which in all probability has ever been held by any State in the Union. While it will be her proud privilege to demand satisfactory reasons for every act of the new Government since its accession to office, and which, under the present circumstances, cannot be withheld, she will have the power to protest against the violation of those rights by the present Administration, which were never delegated by the sovereign people of America, but always reserved as sacred and inalienable. But Kentucky will also present the only medium through which the complicated affairs of the several States may be honestly, peaceably, and permanently adjusted; and the only mediator between both sections, whose judgment, interests, feelings, and position, entitle her to that respectful deference from both parties which is requisite for a final and satisfactory adjustment of the whole subject at issue.
>
> It is ardently hoped that Congress, upon its assembling, will in the first instance avail itself of the position, power, and patriotism of Kentucky, as a mediator for the immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to let the whole subject be placed before the people, that those who possess the power and right to amend, and who have to bear the responsibilities and endure the results of war, will have an opportunity of constitutionally adjusting by the ballot, that which many of the friends of the present Administration seem inclined to settle by the bullet.

Is it not an inestimable privilege to vote for members of Congress who will be charged with the high responsibilities thus enumerated? Every body—even those who pay the least attention to the progress of current events—must see by the above extracts that the enviable position of Kentucky is fully appreciated by the Northern press, while we have the most satisfactory assurances from the South that nothing but the reign of terrorism, military despotism, and the crushing out of free speech, prevents our friends in that section from cordially endorsing it. By assuming it we have escaped all the evils under which the seceding States are now suffering, and by maintaining it we shall be able to strike effective blows for the Union. While elsewhere all is turmoil and confusion, it is our happy privilege to go to the polls without molestation. Let us exercise this privilege with a solemn sense of its responsibility, and let every Union man in the State work with an energy as if upon his individual efforts and vote depended the fate of the best government in the world and the proudest monument of human wisdom.

☞Secession and abolitionism have been working for years together unremittingly to accomplish the dissolution of the Union. Secession has been burrowing its way like a mole in secret, while the bold-faced villainy of abolitionism has been undisguised. What Yancey, Toombs, & Co. have effected by stealth, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison have attempted in the open light of day. Here are some resolutions quoted by W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, in his debate with Mr. Pyne, which are well worthy of attention:

> 1. Whereas, It must be obvious to all that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided by slavery into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;
>
> 2. And whereas slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the Territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted at many times and places outrages far greater than those our fathers rose in arms to repel;
>
> 3. And whereas there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the past under existing State relations, the undersigned respectfully invite their fellow citizens of the free States to meet at ——, in October, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation between the free and slave States, and to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.
>
> THOS. W. HIGGINSON,
> WENDELL PHILLIPS,
> F. W. BIRD,
> DANIEL MANN,
> WM. L. GARRISON.

How the extremists of both sections have been playing into each other's hands, and how cordially should the signers to the above treasonable call be received into the ranks and embraces of their brother secessionists of the South! The flame of disunion has been fanned as assiduously by the Northern abolitionists as by the fire-eaters of the school of Davis and Rhett; they have been in full communion as to their intents, and the effect of their machinations cannot fail to lead to the ultimate extinction of slavery, though one party aims to accomplish it by direct means, and the other by indirect but inevitable agencies. One boldly avows its treason while the other masks it with the specious visor of Southern Rights. There is no true friend of the South, there is no one interested in the institutions of the South, who can fail to see, in the above extract, that the separation of the free and the slave States will lead to universal emancipation, if not to something worse, which is the demoralization of slave property by the introduction of a dangerous knowledge that there would no longer exist constitutional requirements to compel their surrender to their owners in case of escape. These are subjects which we commend to the careful consideration of every Kentuckian before he votes at next week's election. It cannot be denied that the support of secession members of Congress lends a virtual encouragement to the progress of those who desire to effect the emancipation of our slaves by removing the present guarantees for their rendition when they escape from service.

☞It is glorious to see how cheerfully all old party lines are obliterated and partisan feuds forgotten by the Union men, when called upon to support Charles A. Wickliffe and other loyal Democrats as Representatives in the Congress of the United States. It is glorious, too, to see venerable democratic statesmen like Messrs. Wickliffe, Dixon, and Guthrie sternly and patriotically opposing their old political friends and associates who have suffered themselves to be deluded into the secession movement.

> If hanging were the penalty, defaulters to the public trust would doubtless be less numerous.—*Democrat.*

Hanging is the penalty of treason, but when did treason ever abound in the United States as it does now?

☞A vote for a disunion candidate for Congress on Thursday next is a direct invitation for the Confederate States to make Kentucky their battle-field.

“THE SENATOR FROM CAIRO.”—Milton, in his noble sonnet to Cromwell, sings:

——peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.

We need hardly say the apothegm has been a current one in our language and literature for upwards of a century and a half.

During a recent flying visit to Frankfort, we noticed on the table of one of the public rooms of the Capital Hotel a very elegant pamphlet, entitled “SPEECHES AND PROCEEDINGS UPON THE DEATH OF HON. LINN BOYD, IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.” Opening the pamphlet, the first speech that struck our eye was a very eloquent and touching one by our old friend Dr. Johnson, of Paducah, who is now a violent disunionist, and in whose genius appears to be combined all the humor with something of the infelicity of Handy Andy. The passage of the Doctor's fine eulogium that struck our eye most is the following:

> Mr. Speaker, let us this day renew, over the ashes of the illustrious dead, our devotion to the Union and the Constitution. Sir, standing on my native heath, surrounded by the living and the dead that I love, with all the memories of the past and the hope of the future, with my hand on the Constitution, and standing in the presence of that honored memento, (pointing to the portrait of Gov. Shelby,) who at King's Mountain stood amidst that storm of fire and iron hail, and who bore in his body enduring memorials of the struggle in which American liberty was purchased, and in the presence of that immortal man, (*pointing to the portrait of Henry Clay,*) who uttered the noble sentiment that “Peace hath her victories, no less than war”—I say, in the presence of these, and you, Mr. Speaker, and this Senate, *that I here to-day renew my pledge to stand by the Union and the Constitution, until, like this great man, I shall be called from the labors of this life to the peaceful quiet of the grave.*

It would be hard to say whether our old friend was the more unfortunate in his quotation or in his vow. We think the one sets off the other admirably. The ethics of the “Senator from Cairo” are just fit to be illustrated by his literature.

☞We have just received a letter from a gentleman connected with the Hopkinsville Lunatic Asylum, who says, that, on the 10th inst., one of the Jeff Davis men from Tennessee visited the Asylum. The visitor said that he belonged to the Southern army, and that his company was stationed just over in the edge of Tennessee beyond Yates's station. His Governor, he said, had telegraphed to Gov. Magoffin, inquiring what point on the Ohio he should march his men to and at what time they should start, and that Gov. M.'s reply was, that, under existing circumstances, it would not be prudent for them to occupy the bank of the Ohio, but to keep near the line and hold themselves ready to give assistance whenever the soil of Kentucky should be invaded.

For our own part, we don't think that Kentucky wants Tennessee watching over her with an army upon her border. We guess, that, when Kentucky wants any such guardianship or protection, she will not be too modest to ask for it. In the meanwhile, if Tennessee wants to be generous to Kentucky, she had better begin with being just. Let her release Kentucky steamboats, withdraw her embargo from Kentucky navigation and commerce, and repeal her law against the payment of debts to Kentucky citizens. Let her do these things, or possibly, one of these days or months or years, our people, not to be outdone in neighborly regard, may send an army to the border to overlook *her* safety.

> 'Tis time to put aside all such delicacy as that which springs from this idea of “neutrality,” for it has cost Maryland and Missouri their liberty already.
>
> We trust that Columbus will be seized immediately, that it will be fortified in the most formidable manner, and that all communications between it and Cairo will be stopped.
>
> With Columbus in our possession to begin with, and with Union City, Humboldt, and Raleigh Junction, all strongly fortified, we need never apprehend the contest in this valley extending as far down as Memphis.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

We copy the paragraphs above simply to show our Kentucky friends how the Tennessee organs of disunion talk. Tennessee longs to seize and occupy Columbus in our State. She will undoubtedly attempt to occupy it if she dares. If she is confident that she can succeed in the enterprise, pretexts will not be wanting.

Well, Tennessee has seized our steamboats, she assumes the right to blow our navigation and commerce out of the water, she tells us that she will send her armies to Louisville if in our discretion we stop sending bacon and flour to feed her troops, and of course we hardly need be surprised at her threat to seize and hold our town at the terminus of the great Southern railroad. But doesn't Tennessee think that she has already ventured about as far as a prudent State can go?

☞The Courier publishes a letter from Memphis offering a considerable reward if a Tennessee gentleman, represented to us to have made certain remarks, will acknowledge that he made them.

We don't wish to expose any person in Tennessee to the vengeance of a Tennessee Vigilance Committee or mob, but this we can say—the remarks of the Tennessee gentleman were reported to us by a highly respectable citizen of Louisville to whom they were made, and, if the Memphis correspondent of the Courier and the editor of that paper wish to know who the citizen of Louisville is, we have no objection to telling them. And then they can pursue their inquiries at their leisure.

The Courier's Memphis correspondent calls himself “E. M. Davitt,” and we judge from his parade about his money and his responsibility that he is a vulgar fellow. He doesn't write like a gentleman, and we don't believe that he looks or feels or thinks or acts like one.

☞What true supporter of the armed neutrality of Kentucky can repose any confidence whatever in those politicians, who, whilst owning that their position is that of armed neutrality, cannot resist the temptation of avowing upon very frequent occasions their determination to repudiate that policy utterly and with scorn as soon as they can see a chance of achieving a revolution in Kentucky and uniting the State to the Southern Confederacy!

Is it not perfectly obvious to all minds that the professions of armed-neutralityism on the part of our leading opponents is a mere pretext, a sham, a cheat, an imposition, in fact a lie?

☞Col. Austin, of Memphis, said, in his speech in the Mayfield Convention, that he had heard his secession friends in Louisville say that “fifty thousand stand of arms would be equal to seventy thousand votes.” Will the Louisville secessionists or their organ tell the community by what process they mean to make the fifty thousand arms produce them the seventy thousand votes?

This is a matter of some interest. Our people have a right to the information. The thing deeply concerns them.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Secretary Chase has just addressed another circular to the collectors of customs, referring to the instructions of the 2d of May, prohibiting the transmission of munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies to parties in insurrection against the United States. They are further instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in arresting and detaining all merchandise of whatever character.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The President and Cabinet to-day visited the entrenchments in Virginia.

It is considered certain that all foreign Governments will refuse to recognize or countenance the seceded States.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal had an interview with General Johnston, commander of the rebel forces. He remonstrated against the destruction of the dams, boats, and other property of the company, claiming they were property of Marylanders. Johnston said his orders were positive to destroy all property that could be made to benefit the United States forces. It was nonsense to talk of the property as belonging to Maryland, for it belongs to the abolition States. He should therefore obey instructions, and destroy everything that he could reach.

The President says he thinks the number of troops at Harper's Ferry is quite as large as has been reported.

The Kentuckians to the number of 800 are encamped on the Maryland side opposite the Ferry. They were ordered to retire across the Ferry but refused to obey. They were then told they were trespassing on the soil of Maryland. To obviate this objection they leased from the owner the ground on which they encamped, and so remained. The rebels say they don't know upon which side the Kentuckians would fight.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Arkansas rebels are transporting arms into Missouri.

Trustworthy reports from Pt. Comfort reduces the number killed in the Bethel skirmish to 12—7 of whom fell in the action and 5 have since died of their wounds. Seven are still missing.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

It is understood that the Government has received important advices by the Adriatic. It appears that Lord Palmerston recedes from the position hitherto taken by the British Cabinet in reference to rebel privateering. Secretary Seward forestalled him in announcing the acceptance by the United States of the proposal of the Great Powers to unite in a declaration making privateering piracy. Henceforth the English Cabinet will respect the authority of the Cabinet at Washington as extending over all the territory of the Union, and the treaty stipulations now existing will regulate as heretofore the intercourse between the two countries.

MEMPHIS, June 13.

The following private despatch was received yesterday by Col. James Coleman:

Columbus, June 12.—The steamer City of Alton landed at our town at half-past eleven o'clock this morning filled with Federal troops and twelve pieces of artillery and took down our flag, trampled it under foot, and spit upon it. They warned us if we uttered secession sentiments we would rue it in three days. The citizens could not resist, but bid defiance. The commander asked if there was any who wanted the flag down. The answer was “no.” Columbus is all right for the South. We want your assistance. Governor Magoffin has been advised by a special messenger.

(Signed) NED. A. JACKSON.

BALTIMORE, June 13.

The Congressional election is progressing quietly, and no obstruction has so far taken place.

FORTRESS MONROE, via BALT., June 12.

Further accounts of the Great Bethel affair say that on the disappearance of the Federal troops, the whole force of the enemy, fearing an attack under better auspices, left their entrenchments and hastily withdrew towards Yorktown, carrying away their artillery and burning the adjacent buildings.

The Captain of the Zouaves with their Assistant Surgeon to-day have gone to Great Bethel with a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from Gen. Butler respecting the burial of the dead. They have not yet returned.

Major Winthrop fell mortally wounded in the arms of a Vermont volunteer. He was aid and acting secretary to Gen. Butler and author of the brilliant 7th Regiment article in the June Atlantic Monthly.

Brig. Gen. Pierce has not yet given an official account of the unfortunate affair.

The weather is intensely hot.

FREDERICK, June 13.

A returned Baltimorean from Harper's Ferry informs me that the number of troops there has been under-estimated. Additional numbers were arriving by every train, and they were so distributed that their presence could scarcely be detected 15 minutes after their arrival. The probability is that they are forwarded to other points. They have abundance of artillery, which is so posted as, in his estimation, to render the place impregnable.

The Kentuckians are regarded with general suspicion and dislike, and are almost in open mutiny. Provisions were abundant and the strictest discipline was enforced.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

The entire State loan of $3,000,000 for the war has been taken at par.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.

The following proclamation from Gov. Jackson was received to-day.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 12.

To the People of Missouri:

A series of unprovoked and unparalleled outrages have been inflicted upon the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, and upon the rights and liberties of its people by wicked and unprincipled men professing to act under the authority of the United States Government. The solemn enactments of your Legislature have been nullified, your volunteer soldiers have been taken prisoners, your commerce with your sister States has been suspended, your trade with your own fellow-citizens has been and is being subjected to the harassing control of an armed soldiery, peaceful citizens have been imprisoned without warrant of law, unoffending and defenceless men, women, and children have been ruthlessly shot down and murdered, and other unbearable indignities have been heaped upon your State and yourselves. To all these outrages and indignities you have submitted with patriotic forbearance which has only encouraged the perpetrators of these grievous wrongs to attempt still bolder and more daring usurpations. It has been my earnest endeavor under all these embarrassing circumstances to maintain the peace of the State and to avert if possible from our borders the desolating effects of civil war. With that object in view I authorized Major-General Price several weeks ago to arrange with General Harney, commanding the Federal forces in this State, terms of agreement by which the peace of the State might be preserved. They came on the 21st of May to an understanding which was made public. The State authorities have faithfully labored to carry out the terms of that agreement. The Federal Government, on the other hand, not only manifested its strong disapprobation of it by the instant dismissal of the distinguished officer who, on its part, entered into it, but it at once began and has unremittingly carried out a system of hostile operations in utter contempt of that agreement and in reckless disregard of its own plighted faith. These acts have latterly portended revolution and civil war so unmistakably that I have resolved to make one further effort to avert these dangers from you. I therefore solicited an interview with Brigadier-General Lyon, commanding the Federal army in Missouri. It was granted; and, on the 10th inst., waving all questions of personal official dignity, I went to St. Louis, accompanied by Major-General Price. We had an interview on the 11th inst. with Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair, Jr., at which I submitted to them this proposition: “That I would disband the State Guard and break up its organization; That I would disarm all companies which have been armed by the State; That I would pledge myself not to attempt to organize the militia under the militia bill; That no arms or munitions-of-war should be brought into the State; That I would protect all citizens equally in all their rights, regardless of their political opinions; That I would repress all insurrectionary movements within the State; That I would repell all attempts to invade it from whatever quarter and by whomsoever made, and that I would thus maintain strict neutrality in the present unhappy contest and preserve the peace of the State; and I further proclaim that I would, if necessary, invoke the assistance of the United States troops to carry out these pledges. All this I proposed to do upon the condition that the Federal Government would undertake to disarm the Home Guards which it has illegally organized and armed throughout the State, and pledge itself not to occupy with its troops any localities in the State now occupied by them at this time. Nothing but the most earnest desire to avert the horrors of civil war from our State could have tempted me to propose these humiliating terms.

They were rejected by the Federal officers. They demanded not only the disorganization of the State militia and the nullification of the military bill, but they refused to disarm their own Home Guards, and insisted that the Federal Government should enjoy unrestricted right to move and station its troops throughout the State wherever and whenever they might, in the opinion of its officers, be necessary, either for the protection of loyal citizens of the Federal Government or for the repelling of invasion, and they plainly announced that it was the intention of the Administration to take military occupation under these pretexts of the whole State and reduce it, avowed by Gen. Lyon himself, to the exact condition of Maryland. The acceptance by me of these degrading terms would not only have sullied the honor of Missouri, but would have aroused the indignation of every brave citizen and precipitate the very conflict which it has been my aim to prevent. We refused to accede to them and the conference was broken up.

Fellow-citizens, all our efforts towards conciliation have failed. We can hope for nothing from the justice and moderation of the agents of the Federal Government in this State. They are energetically hastening the execution of their bloody and revolutionary schemes for the inauguration of a civil war in your midst, for the military occupation of your State by armed bands of lawless invaders, for the overthrow of your State Government, and for the subversion of those liberties which that Government has always sought to protect, and they intend to exert their whole power to subjugate you, if posible, to the military despotism which has usurped the power of the Federal Government.

Now, therefore, I, C. F. Jackson, Governor of the State of Missouri, do in view of the foregoing facts, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, issue this, my proclamation, calling the militia of the State, to the numbers of 50,000 into active service for repelling said invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty, and property of the citizens of this State, and I earnestly exhort all good citizens of Missouri to rally under the flag of their State for the protection of their endangered homes and fires, and for the defence of their most sacred rights and dearest liberties.

In issuing this proclamation, I hold it to be my solemn duty to remind you that Missouri is still one of the United States, that the Executive Department of the State Government does not arrogate to itself the power to disturb that relation, that power has been wisely vested in the convention which will at the proper time express your sovereign will, and that meanwhile it is your duty to obey all Constitutional requirements of the Federal Government, but it is equally my duty to advise you that your allegiance is due to your own State, and that you are under no obligations whatever to obey the unconstitutional edicts of military despotism which has enthroned itself at Washington, nor to submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State. No brave and true-hearted Missourian will obey the one or submit to the other. Rise, then, and drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful and which is consecrated by your homes.

[Signed]. CLAIBORNE F. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

It is reported on good authority that no attempt will be made on the rebels at Manassas until Harper's Ferry is taken.

Congressman Potter is soon to take a commission in the volunteer service.

It is known that persons have left this country for Europe to fit out privateers to wage hostilities against the American commerce. The Government is on their track. Some of them are natives of Northern States.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.

The steamer Iatan, with the second battalion of the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Andrews, one section of Totten's light artillery, and two companies of regulars, under Capt. Lathrop, and the steamer J. C. Swon, with the 1st battalion of the 1st regiment, under Col. Blair, and another section of Totten's battery, and a detachment of pioneers, and Gen. Lyon and staff, numbering 1,500 men all told, left here this afternoon for some point up the Missouri river, supposed to be Jefferson city. They had horses, wagons, and all necessary camp equipage, ammunitions and provisions for a long march.

WHEELING, June 13.

The convention met at ten o'clock this morning in the United States court-room.

Mr. Carlisle, Chairman of the Committee on Business, reported a declaration reviewing the unhappy condition of the State, setting forth the usurpations of the Richmond Convention, offering a bill of rights, repudiating the alliance with the Southern Confederacy, and vacating the offices of all those who adhere to it, whether legislative, executive, or judicial.

The reading of the declaration was listened to with profound interest, not a dissenting opinion being expressed. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Paxton, of Ohio county, offered a resolution setting forth the grievances long suffered by Western Virginia, and declaring an intention never to submit to the ordinance of secession, but to maintain the Union. Adopted.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The Postmaster-General is engaged in determining on a new style of stamped envelop, to be ready for public use in a few days. The new stamps will not be furnished until the first of August. These changes have been rendered necessary by the large supplies retained by the postmasters in the seceded States, and are now used by them without equivalent to the United States Post-office Department. About two dozen of those postmasters have returned the balance of stamped envelopes and stamps in sums varying from 80 cents to $50. The postmaster at Mobile recently honorably accounted for $2,000 worth. Although the postmaster at Memphis had in his possession such property amounting to $8,000, he wrote for an additional supply of large value, but this was refused, his dishonest intention having been detected.

A FATHER SHOT AND KILLED BY HIS SON.—A horrible tragedy, resulting in the death of an old man named John Stevenson, at the hands of his son Joseph, took place on Sunday night in Hoboken. The affair, as related by the family, is as follows: They allege that on Sunday evening Mr. Stevenson came home, very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal and cruel manner. The youngest son, Joseph, about twenty-four years of age, interfered to protect his mother, when the old man turned upon and made a savage attack upon him. Joseph alleges that he then drew a revolver and pointed it at his father with a view of frightening him, and that while it was pointed, the piece was accidentally discharged. The ball entered the left breast some two or three inches below the heart, and passing upward, came out on the right side. The old man immediately fell to the floor, when a physician was summoned, but the wound was fatal, and death ensued a few hours afterwards. The son was arrested and is awaiting examination.

THE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS.—Now that the mails between the Northern and Southern sections of the country have been stopped the citizens of both sections feel interested in any enterprise which will insure an uninterrupted letter communication between the two sections. A company has been formed in this city, under the control of Messrs. Jenkins and McGill, which proposes to transmit letters and other mail matter to and from the Southern Confederacy, and we feel free to say that they will do full justice to their patrons. All needful information may be obtained upon application at the principal offices, No. 307 Green street, and at the northwest corner of Walnut and Third streets.

☞ Adams & Co.'s Express is prepared to take letters South or bring letters from Nashville and mail them here for the North, on the payment of 25 cents, they paying all the postages North or South.

Every one who knows the Adams Express Co. is well aware they will do what they promise, and with the utmost expedition and fidelity.

Persons at a distance can send letters either way, directed to Adams Express, Nashville or Louisville, and they have our word for it their letters will be forwarded as directed. d&w

☞Col. Walter Chiles has been nominated by the Union men as a candidate for the Senate in the Thirty-fifth District, composed of the counties of Estill, Owsley, Jackson, Montgomery, and Powell.

☞Chas. Worthington, Esq., of Boyle county, has been nominated for the Senate in the Fifteenth District, composed of the counties of Mercer, Boyle, and Jessamine.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, June 12, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Turner et al vs Wells, Morgan; affirmed.
Lewis vs Henry et al, Morgan; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Brown vs Dewitt, Jefferson; rule vs appellant returnable to 30th day to file record.
Divine vs Ballock, Montgomery;
Stecker vs Whitlock, Lyon;
Egleston vs Mulins, Pendleton; fi fas endorsed for benefit of officers.
Tenney et al vs Com'th, Montgomery; petition for rehearing filed.
McCord vs Mitchell et al, Fleming;
Bishop & Morris vs Overly & Teshune, Fleming;
Mullay vs Bruce et al, Fleming;
Fondry vs Harman, Fleming;
Fortier vs Tobin, Fleming; were submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, June 13, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Simpson vs Morgan, Union; affirmed.
McCord vs Mitchell, Fleming; affirmed.
Mullay vs Bruce, Fleming; affirmed.
Hood vs Lasley et al, Lawrence; reversed.
Taylor's heirs vs Kinkead, Lawrence; reversed.
Foudry vs Harman, Fleming; reversed.
Bishop & Norris vs Overly & Terbune, Fleming; reversed.

ORDERS.

Wood et al vs Cobb, McCracken; rule vs appellant returnable to 30th day of term to file record.
Mountjoy's adm'r vs Pierce et al, Hickman;
Same vs same No. 2, Hickman; affidavit filed and warning order awarded.
Rogers vs McCoy, Greenup; affidavit filed.
Wurts vs Patton, Carter; leave to withdraw by consent.
Davis vs Savage, Lewis;
Hackworth et al vs Marsh et al, Lewis;
Burwell & Co. vs Thompson, Greenup;
Morbly's adm'r vs Young's adm'r, Greenup;
Bellamey's adm'r vs Bellamey et al, Fleming; were submitted on briefs.
Soward et al vs Soward et al, Fleming; argued by Judge Simpson for appellee.

FRANKFORT, June 14, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Burdett vs Jones, Garrard; affirmed.
Patton, Gilbreth, & Co. vs Stewart et al, Greenup; affirmed.
Bellamy's adm'r vs Bellamy, Greenup; affirmed.
Covington City vs Kennedy, Kenton; affirmed.
Bevard vs Cox, Lewis; affirmed.
Williams's adm'r vs McClannahan, Bourbon; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs Hunt, Pulaski; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Morberly's adm'r vs Young's adm'r, Greenup; affidavit filed and rule awarded vs appellant to 30th day of term to show cause why order of submission should not be set aside.
Smith et al vs Monroe's adm'r, Greenup; continued.
Smith vs Logan, Greenup; continued.
Rogers vs McCoy et al, Greenup; rule vs appellant returnable to calling cause next term to execute bond for cost and continued.
Thompson vs Sprage, Greenup;
McGrew et al vs Collins et al, Greenup;
Ewalt vs Myers, Boone;
McManama vs Garrett et al, Boone;
Davis vs Turner, Lewis; submitted on briefs.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Hon. Anson Burlingame has been appointed Minister to China in view of the refusal of Austria to receive him.

A detachment of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment captured a wealthy planter named William Hatton, a member of the rebel cavalry. He was taken to Alexandria.

The National Intelligencer states that the Government will soon pay all the troops, including the three-months as well as the three-years volunteers.

A clergyman who has arrived here from Manassas Junction, expresses the opinion that Beauregard intends making a demonstration against the Federal lines, in conjunction with Gen. Johnston, who commands at Harper's Ferry.

The ten new regiments of the regular army will consist of 1,300 men each.

The news of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels creats considerable excitement here. The Government has received a despatch announcing the fact.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

A refugee from Norfolk brings a copy of the Transcript of the 25th ultimo containing the names of 111 men who voted for the Union, notwithstanding the threats of assassination. He says that the Merrimack was just afloat when he left, and he ridicules the idea of her being used for offensive purposes. No other vessel was raised.

CHICAGO, June 14.

The troops at Cairo were reviewed yesterday by Gen. McClellan, who expressed his admiration of them in the highest terms.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Postmaster Blair despatched the Postmaster at Louisville the following: That the order requiring mail matter coming from disloyal States to be held for postage does not apply to prevent its delivery on payment of postage.

The New York Tribune says that the particulars of the late expedition was communicated to the rebels by a traitor in our camp who has been arrested.

The Post's despatch says that Scott has received confirmation of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry. The rebels have gone to Leesburg, Winchester, Strasburg, and thence to Central Manasses.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.

The steamers Iatan and Swan, of the Missouri river expedition, passed Herman, about 80 miles above here at 4 o'clock, and the steamer City of Louisiana, also belonging to the expedition, passed Washington 30 miles this side, about the same time. The Second Regiment, under Col. Boernstein, went out on the Pacific Railroad this afternoon fully provided with camp equipage and munitions of war. It is conjectured that this regiment will embark on the City of Louisiana at Herman and follow the expedition under Gen. Lyon.

Under guarantee of protection from the Federal Government the Pacific Railroad Company is taking energetic measures to immediately repair the bridges on that road.

The Evening News learns that two regiments of Iowa volunteers are encamped at Keokuk.

Four hundred Illinois troops from Quincy have been concentrated at Hannibal, Mo., by order of Gen. Lyon, for the purpose of holding North Missouri and checking Gov. Jackson's movements in that region. It is said that a portion of this force will be sent to Lexington and St. Joseph.

The News also says there is good reason to believe that a considerable force of Confederate troops assembled in Arkansas, the Indian country, and Northern Texas for an advance into Kansas and Missouri, to seize the Newton lead mines, and march to the assistance of Gov. Jackson the moment he invites them.

ST. AUBERT, MO., June 14, 8 P. M.

A special agent sent down from Jefferson City with the mail has just reached here (19 miles east of that place), having left this afternoon. He says the Governor and all State officers left there yesterday, and that the last of the soldiers left there to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., taking with them all the locomotives.

It is understood that Jackson's forces burned the bridge at Grey's Creek, three miles west of Jefferson, and also the one above there after they had passed over them.

It is supposed that the Governor had ordered his troops to concentrate, either at Boonville or Arrow Rock, probably the latter.

It is thought that Gen. Lyon will push on after him, and should he meet with no detention he will not be more than 24 hours behind the Governor.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.

Joseph W. Tucker, editor of the State Journal, was arrested by the U. S. Marshall to-day on a charge of treason. He was taken before the U. S. Commissioner and afterwards brought before Judge Treat under a habeas corpus writ and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 to appear for examination on Monday next. Edward Bannerhassett also entered bonds for $10,000 to appear before the U. S. Circuit Court on the 8th of July. The case of Col. Piesten will probably be discharged in the same way.

A despatch from Herman, dated 9 P. M., says the steamer Louisiana, the third of the Federal fleet, is now taking aboard Col. Boernstein's regiment, which came by railroad to-day and will soon be ready to follow Gen. Lyon. The advanced steamers had not passed St. Aubert at ten o'clock, being detained probably by the storm raging in that section.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

Carfield (Union) is elected from the First District.

It is believed that Davis is the only one defeated, and he by Mr. May, who claims to be an uncompromising enemy of secession.

Thomas' majority in Washington county is 4,000.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

A gentleman, who came passenger from Old Point this morning, spent some time at the Fortress during yesterday and Monday.

The passengers were greatly astonished on reaching here to learn of the greatly exaggerated accounts relative to the repulse at Great Bethel.

Up to the time the boat left last evening he was in communication with both officers and privates who were in the engagement. Some mortification was expressed at the bad management of Gen. Pierce, but none as to the extent of the loss, which was thought to be less than at first supposed or the temporary advantages gained by the rebels.

FOR CONGRESS,

ROBERT MALLORY.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

Col. JAS. H. GARRARD.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 3 A. M.

MISSOURI. — This patriotic Union State is threatened with a terrible affliction. It is to be not merely the theatre of a sectional war, but of a war among its own citizens also. We beg leave to suggest that this can be effectually avoided by the immediate meeting of its Convention, which the President has a right to call, and the removal from office by ordinance of the present Governor and Legislature, with a provision for an immediate election of another Governor and Legislature. The Convention could at the same time recommend for Missouri a position of neutrality. With this the Federal Government would be content and the people of the State would have an early opportunity to place her in a proper position.

We presume it will hardly be denied that the power of the Convention to remove the Governor and Legislature falls within the scope of the authority customarily ascribed to State Conventions lawfully constituted. The State Convention of Kentucky, we believe, actually exercised this power, by removing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and half the State Senate. Whether the power is a regular one or not, the public safety would justify the exercise of the power in the case of Missouri. Nay, we are constrained to think the public safety demands its exercise.

PRESS. SPARKES, ESQ.—The nomination of this gentleman as the Union candidate for the Legislature in Henry county has been received with universal and hearty satisfaction by the Unionists of that fine old county. Undoubtedly he is the strongest candidate for the place our friends could have put in the field.

Press. Sparkes, as he is familiarly known all over the Commonwealth, is a sterling patriot, and a sterling man. His integrity is stauncher than the heart of oak. There is no breaking or bending it. The people need not have the most distant fear that the trust they confide to him will ever be delivered over to Magoffin and Company or betrayed in any other form. He will in spite of all earthly temptation or duress surrender the trust to his constituents as free from spot or stain as he receives it.

Press. Sparkes is able and intelligent as well as honest. He combines with a keen and shrewd intellect very uncommon political information. He is thoroughly posted in respect to the great question of the hour and all the other great political questions in our country. We doubt seriously if the District contains half a dozen men who are his equals in this respect. Withal, he is a ready and telling speaker, possessing the ability to make his knowledge and penetration count with their full weight. We venture to say that nobody ever encountered Press. Sparkes on the stump without coming speedily to the conclusion that he was an exceedingly “ugly customer.” There are many speakers of national fame whom one might reasonably expect to get the better of with less trouble.

Our friends in Henry entertain no doubt of the election of Mr. Sparkes by a triumphant majority, though his opponent is a highly estimable gentleman, and until recently the most popular man in the county. We hope and believe our friends are not mistaken.

A DECISIVE CONSIDERATION.—There is one consideration in favor of the election of the Union candidates for Congress next Thursday that should be decisive even with the secessionists themselves, if they are honest. We will state the consideration briefly, and leave it to exert its proper force.

The secessionists profess to desire peace. The Unionists really desire peace, and the Union candidates are pledged to use their best energies to bring the war to a speedy and honorable and salutary close. Now, the mere vote of the Kentucky delegation in Congress will not control the matter one way or the other, but the INFLUENCE of the Kentucky delegation for good or evil will certainly be great and may prove controlling Will such bitter secessionists as Burnett and Talbot and Simms and Bruce and their colleagues on the disunion ticket exert a greater or less influence over the ascendant party at Washington than such admired and trusted patriots as Crittenden and Wickliffe and Mallory and Wadsworth and their worthy colleagues on the Union ticket? There can be only one fair answer to this question, and that answer is fatal to the aspirations of the disunion candidates.

☞The friends of the venerable patriot John J. Crittenden are making a vigorous canvass in the Eighth District. On Friday, Gen. Harlan, Col. Garrard, Capt. Anderson, and W. H. Sneed spoke to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at Benson Depot and accomplished good work. On Saturday they were all four advertised for a flag raising at Peak's Mill, on Elkhorn, ten miles from Frankfort, and Haly's Brass Band went out with a large delegation from that city. Messrs. Harlan and Garrard expected to take the evening train and be in Lexington at night. The ball has opened and the merry music of the Union must be kept up until it is closed in August next by the election of a Legislature, Union to the very core.

☞Louisville has been called “the city of flags,” and it really does one's heart and eyes good to see the red, white, and blue waving across the streets, from house tops, and from tall staffs. Let them all float freely and broadly on Thursday, as emblems of our national unity and our determination to give Mr. Mallory from seven to eight thousand majority as the Union candidate. The true issue, let all remember, is Union or disunion, and we must crush out Mr. Bruce as the representative of the secession party. No one can mistake his duty; if you are for the Union go to the polls on Thursday and vote for Mr. Mallory, and if you are for disunion and want to join Kentucky to the miserable Montgomery abortion, vote for Mr. Bruce. There is no half-way ground.

☞Mr. Crittenden spoke at Cynthiana on Saturday and will be at Carlisle to-day, at Millersburg to-morrow, and at the Blue Licks on Wednesday. The Lexington Observer and Reporter says he has been met by larger crowds and been more warmly greeted during the present canvass than ever upon any previous occasion of his life, and his speeches are said to have created the highest enthusiasm in his behalf. The secessionists are playing the game of brag in this contest with consummate ability, but it can last only until Thursday, when the vote of the district will show that they have bragged upon a “broken hand”

☞The Sandy Valley Advocate, published at Catlettsburg, states upon the authority of Sinclair Roberts, late member of the Legislature from Lawrence county, that John C. Breckinridge remarked in his presence that he did not intend to take his seat in the United States Senate at the extra session on the 4th of July. The Advocate's authority, not the most unquestionable, has however many grounds for being credited in the present posture of the secession party. Mr. Breckinridge is more likely to go to Richmond than to Washington to seek a Congress to his mind.

☞Gobrias Terry has announced himself as a candidate for State Treasurer, in obedience to the wish of the States Right party, and the Frankfort Yeoman flies his name at its masthead. Mr. Terry represented Todd county in the last Legislature, and voted with the secessionists for every scheme to drag the State into the vortex of secession; this constitutes the only claim which he has upon the disunionists, and the great reason why the State will reject him by 50,000 majority at least.

☞A correspondent at Shelbyville writes to us, that, in Shelby county, the members of military companies say, after taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, that they would feel no compunction of conscience in marching instantly upon Washington for the driving out of the Government. All such perjurers and traitors deserve the gallows or the penitentiary. They pollute the soil they tread on and the air they breathe.

☞We may expect, for the next three days, to hear many startling rumors, calculated to influence the Congressional elections. Of course the voters of Kentucky understand this old game and will not be taken in by it.

ELECTION RETURNS.—We shall feel under particular obligations to our friends in the various counties of the State if they will send us the *first count* of the election returns promptly, and then the official votes as soon as they are legally compared.

☞Mr. Simrall, of this city, is speaking in Shelby county. He spoke on Thursday at Gloyd's Store, and was replied to by the gallant Whitaker. One of the results of the encounter was that Mr. Simrall's friends were very sorry he hadn't staid away. Follow him up, Walter.

☞On Monday last the Union men of Laurel county, in convention assembled, unanimously nominated E. B. Bacheller to represent Laurel and Rockcastle in the next Legislature. He is one of the best Union men in the world.

☞A good many editors find it equally easy to charge honest men with falsehood and be guilty of it themselves.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

General Schenck has been ordered across the Potomac with his brigade of four regiments. An attack from Beauregard is apprehended.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

This evening as two soldiers of Col. Morehead's regiment were walking the streets, some one fired a pistol at them from a house. The ball took effect in the arm of Felix McCormick, of Company K. The house was searched, but the party escaped. The wound was slight.

ALEXANDRIA, June 14.

Active military movements are progressing here in consequence of the news from Harper's Ferry to prevent the rebels concentrating. It is believed that Col. Stone's force for the protection of the line of the Potomac, consisting of the First and Second Ohio Regiments, went into Virginia to-night.

FREDERICK, Md., June 14.

The special agent of the Associated Press has just returned from Maryland heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army had mainly left the place, only about 2,000 remaining. The route of the main body was by turnpikes leading to Charleston and Sheppardstown, but their precise destination is not known, as they were lost in the distance, and no one in the vicinity was sufficiently informed to state whither they were going.

The work of demolition is nearly complete. The bridge is entirely destroyed, with all the telegraph lines and offices, and the rifle factory. No Government property remains except the officers' houses on the hills back of the town. Only two out of twenty armory buildings were saved. The loss to the United States Government is nearly $500,000, and to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad nearly as much more.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Stephen A. Hurlburt and Capt. Hope, of the U. S. A., were to-day appointed Brigadier Generals in Illinois.

Col. Forney delivers the eulogy on Douglas on July 3d.

Sheppardstown bridge was burned last night.

The Confederate pickets have been withdrawn from all points within 200 miles above and below Williamsport.

The secession camp at Haynville, 4 miles this side of Martinsburg, has been broken up.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.

Two six-pounders and about two hundred balls manufactured at Hannibal, Mo., were captured near the town of Linners, on the night of the 12th, by a company of Home Guard from Hannibal. The company returned to Hannibal by railroad. These cannon were en route for Chillicothe for the use of the secessionists.

The Democrat learns that 2,500 troops are encamped. Two Iowa regiments under Col. Curtis and a battalion of Illinois volunteers from Quincy are expected to form a junction with Gen. Lyon at Jefferson City to-morrow. Two companies of Col. Brown's regiment of reserve corps went out on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday to protect the bridges on that route.

Major Gen. McClellan addressed the troops at Cairo on the 13th, promising them that they should be the leaders of the great Western army, and that ere long they should have an opportunity to meet the rebels.

[Special to the World.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The Maryland election has resulted in a great triumph for the Union, even in the secession districts. The Union vote is heavy notwithstanding Union men were threatened with death if they voted.

Six miles from this city a well known citizen was killed two minutes after voting. He was fired upon by a secession mob. His name is Dr. Ogden, and he was formerly an esteemed resident of this city. Of course his assassins were not arrested.

CHICAGO, June 15.

Orders have been received from the Government that the twelve regiments now organized in this State, shall on Tuesday the 18th, rendezvous as follows: At Quincy—Cols. Smith's, Palmer's, Goove's, and Scott's. At Alton—Cols. Ross's, Turner's, Marsh's, and Hecker's. At Caseyville—Cols. Wyman, Dougherty, and Muligan's regiments.

The commissioners for the purchase of State arms and equipments, who have been in session during the week at Springfield, have adjourned until Wednesday next, when they will make the awards. A large number of competitors were present representing many of the largest manufactories in the country.

The Tribune's Cairo correspondence, of the 14th inst., says that Gen. Buckner, the Kentucky commissioner, was here to-day, and says the State of Kentucky intends establishing a grand encampment of State troops at Columbus. He says the Columbus people had no business to raise a secession flag. He has required them not to do so again.

The Memphis Appeal of the 14th says a warrant is out for the arrest of Andrew Johnston of Tennessee.

Thursday was kept as a day of fast throughout Tennessee. All business was suspended by the disunionists.

FORTRESS Monroe, June 15.

It is understood that a movement is on foot, and that an expedition will leave to-night, accompanied by heavy artillery.

POINT OF ROCKS, June 15.

The obstructions to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at this point have been removed, and the road reopened to Harper's Ferry this morning. An immense mass of rocks projects into the canal leaving sufficient space however for the passage of boats.

The obstructions can be easily removed by blasting. The culverts which were attempted to have been blown up are now fully repaired.

A picket guard of cavalry is stationed on the Virginia side within sight of this point. They are few in number—not more than six.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.

Via Baltimore, June 15.—No information has reached here about the movements of the rebel troops. Fortress Monroe is in reality invested. Ingress and egress by the sea are open to us, but no aggressive movements can be made with safety. An exchange of prisoners will take place to-day. Those in the fortress will be produced, but as yet Magruder has failed to respond.

The Union gun arrived from Baltimore to-day and will be mounted at once.

The large rifled cannon brought by the naval brigade is now mounted on the Rip Raps, only 3 miles from Sewall's Point. Its range will be tried in a few hours.

The Cumberland this morning fired one or two rounds with a rifled cannon at a tug-boat which is seen every morning at Sewall's Point, reconnoitering our movements.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.

Arrangements have been made by which despatches from all points east can be transmitted to Kansas, Nebraska, and all points in Western Missouri via Quincy and Hannibal during the interruption along the Missouri river. California despatches take the same route.

Colonel Solomon's regiment, with four field pieces and a company of cavalry, go out on the Pacific railroad to-night, and another force of eight hundred or one thousand strong leave in the morning, with five batteries of four guns each, two eight-inch howitzers, and two ten-inch mortars.

Two companies of cavalry accompany General Lyon's expedition to Jefferson, and Col. Sigel's command went out by the Southwest branch of the Pacific railroad.

Eight hundred troops left Hannibal Thursday for some point in the interior, supposed to be Chillicothe, to protect bridges of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

Officers of Missouri river steamers arrived today say the impression prevailed that Governor Jackson would make the first stand at Booneville.

Cannon and shot have been transferred from Jefferson City, and preparations are being made for resistance at that point.

Booneville is situated on the bluff bank about forty-five miles above Jefferson City, and connecting by good roads with Cooper, Sabine, Howard, Charaton, Boone, and the southwestern part of the State.

Rumors are current that the State Convention will soon be called together.

A. W. Morrison, Treasurer of the State, was arrested at Washington, on his way to Jefferson City, but was released after a brief detention.

The Evening News learns from a gentleman just from Fort Smith, Ark., that Ben McCullough is there at the head of 10,000 troops. Many of them are Cherokee Indians, well armed and mounted on Mustang ponies, ready to march into Missouri at a given signal. This needs confirmation.

The Democrat has just issued an extra containing a correspondence from the military expedition up the Missouri river and a despatch from Jefferson City announcing the arrival of the steamers Iatan and J. C. Swon at that place about two o'clock, where they met with an enthusiastic reception from the loyal citizens. The city was quietly occupied by Gen. Lyon and his command. The Capitol buildings were taken possession of, and the stars and stripes were raised over the cupalo amid many demonstrations of delight from the citizens.

Gov. Jackson was at Boonville yesterday with a body guard.

At Springfield, Mo., between six and seven hundred secessionists were organized under the militia bill. The Union men also rallied twelve or fifteen hundred strong, armed with rifles and shotguns, determined to maintain their position. They are organized under Col. John S. Phelps.

Reports from the border state Ben. McCullough is in Benton county, Arkansas, with a force of 5,000 troops.

The first battalion of Colonel Sigel's regiment reached Rolla, the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific railroad, yesterday afternoon, where they go into camp for the present. About 180 State Guards fled on the arrival of the troops. A secession flag was taken down by the volunteers, and the stars and stripes raised instead, amid the cheers of the citizens, who declare loyalty to the Federal Government.

General Lyon's expedition received many manifestations of approval along the river course.

SANDY HOOK, MD., June 15.

Accounts are conflicting from Harper's Ferry. Some saying the troops have all left, others that a force is at Bolivar and the outskirts. The bridges across the Shenandoah have been spared. American flags are flying at Berlin and Knoxville. Martinsburg is said to be occupied by a large force of United States troops.

PEORIA, ILL., June 15.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock this morning in the dwelling-house of James Miller and spread to adjoining lumber-yards. The principal losers are: James Miller, loss $10,000; Bennett & Hamson, $3,500; C. J. Speck, of the hotel, $10,000. Other small losses make a total of $35,000 to $40,000; insured for $22,000.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

A special despatch to the New York Commercial Advertiser says more regiments went over into Virginia to-day.

Hon. Henry May, the newly elected Congressman for the Baltimore district, declares to his friends that he is an out-and-out Union man. The election thoughout the State is an entire Union triumph.

Another rebel battery has been discovered 20 miles below Aquia Creek, near Mathias Point, opposite Port Tobacco, Maryland. It will receive attention in due time.

Arrangements will be made in a few days to prevent the publication of important movements of our troops, especially those having reference to the rebels.

NEW YORK, June 14.

The schooner Savannah, a privateer in charge of Midshipman Cook, arrived this afternoon with the Stars and Stripes flying in triumph over the secession rag. She was captured by the brig Perry, about sixty miles off Charleston. She had taken the brig Joseph F. Rockland and sent her into Georgetown, South Carolina. She is a schooner with an eighteen-pound pivot gun amidships, and was formerly a pilot boat. Her crew of thirty men were put in irons and transferred to the frigate Minnesota.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A special despatch from Hagerstown says the advance guard of Gen. Patterson's division, about one thousand strong, arrived here this morning, and the whole column is rapidly moving southward.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune says: It is understood that a movement is on foot, and that an expedition will leave to-night accompanied by a heavy artillery.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

It is said that Col. Stone's command had reached Leesburg.

Gen. Scott has received information that the rebels are concentrating their forces at Manassas Gap. He has no doubt the rebels will make a stand there.

High military officers think there will be a movement on Manassas junction soon. The rebels there are talking quite freely of attaking Washington and seemed quite sanguine of taking.

A special despatch to the New York Times says that Gen. Butler has demanded 15,000 more troops and will have them in five days.

Gen. Morgan has promised the Government to send a regiment every three days until her full quota shall be despatched.

A signal balloon was seen last night at a considerable elevation above the Chain Bridge on the road to Leesburg, supposed to have been sent up by the rebels.

The Third Michigan Regiment has arrived. Nine rifled cannon arrived to-day and six were immediately sent forward.

HAGERSTOWN, June 15.

A messenger has just returned from Harper's Ferry.

Two camps still remain on the hights, consisting of about six hundred men.

The greater part of the 14,000 troops stationed there had gone south to join Beauregard and Lee's forces.

It is said Wise's troops are marching to oppose the advance of Gen. McClellan's Western troops. Wise has 3,000 men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched.

It is reported that about seventy locomotives have been burned by the rebels below Opequeon and Martins.

The rebel pickets have again returned opposite Williamsport.

Reliable information just received state that the rebels have just evacuated Leesburg, after burning the cars and locomotives.

Gov. Hicks arrived at Hagerstown and visited the camps receiving the cheers of the troops. Gen. Cadwallader's division crossed to-day.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

Two regiments left Camp Patterson to-day for Washington.

The correspondent of the American at Harper's Ferry says the vanguard left at noon yesterday. The army is encamped near Charlestown, near where John Brown was hung.

It is said there have never been any powerful batteries erected in the mountains. There was but one small gun commanding the bridge.

It is alleged that car loads of coffee and sugar from the West were stopped there. Strychnine was thrown into the river. None of the piers of the bridge are damaged. The work is to be put across and the travel resumed in a few days.

Most of the inhaitants of Martinsburg left expecting a great battle there.

The federal troops were greeted enthusiastically.

It is said the cause of the evacuation of the Ferry was that Beauregard said the position was indefensible and they were liable to be starved or cut off.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.

Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hour's march of St. Louis, four at Belleville, four at Caseyville, and four at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that there were 2,000 State troops at Boonville on Friday. Half of them were well armed and equipped with quite a number of cannon. Entrenchments were being thrown up and troops were constantly arriving and provisions were being made for a decided stand.

The secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri River from the Kansas Border to Boonville, and the indications are that they are pretty well provided for a fight.

There are reports of a skirmish near Independence, in which the Federal troops were repulsed, which seems to have some probability, but the telegraph in that region is entirely under the control of the secessionists and reliable reports cannot be had.

Two bridges at Sturgeon and Centralia on the North Missouri railroad were burned on Friday night and Saturday morning.

Col. Johnson's regiment went out on the Southwest branch of the Pacific railroad last night, and Col. Brown's regiment with four pieces artillery followed this evening.

Three companies of Col. Tallman's regiment of reserve guards went out on the North Missouri railroad yesterday to protect the bridges in that direction and the route, and to co-operate with forces already sent there.

A special despatch from Jefferson City to the Democrat says the steamer City of Louisiana arrived this evening with Col. Boernstein's Regiment, a battalion of which is now stationed at the Capitol.

Judge Morrison, State Treasurer, was also aboard as a prisoner but has been released.

Several tons of sheet lead and large quantities of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband.

Jefferson Rogers, with $45,000 treasury warrants designed to pay the soldiers employed in the Southwest expedition last winter, and the steamer McDowell, lying opposite here are also in possession of the federal troops.

QUINCY, ILL., June 16.

We learn from a messenger from St. Joseph, Mo., that last evening Col. Curtis' Second Regiment of Iowa volunteers made their headquarters at St. Joseph. His forces were distributed over about one hundred miles of the St. Joseph and Hannibal Railroad. Col. Bates' First Regiment was distributed along the line of the same road on each side of Hudson. He has taken locomotives from the North Missouri road to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

There are no troops at Hannibal. About one hundred were stationed at the bridge near Palmyra. Fears were entertained there of an attack last night.

Some of Col. Curtis' force had a difficulty at the station twenty miles east of St. Joseph. The station agent's son had some words with one of the soldiers, and drew a pistol, declaring he would have no sauce from Abolitionists. The soldiers immediately shot him dead.

ERIE, June 16.

The propeller Cataract, Capt. McNally, from Cleveland to Dunkirk, took fire this afternoon about 3 o'clock off this city, and the boat and cargo were entirely destroyed. Four persons are known to be drowned by the swamping of a small boat. Their names are John Hornegan, watchman; Hugh Kilpatrick, wheelman; John Posey and C. H. Gowens, deck hands. The survivors were brought to this city by the tug Brooks, which went to their relief.

The Cataract was owned by Frank Perew, of Buffalo, and was loaded with flour, tobacco, alcohol, &c. The fire is said to have originated in some way from the alcohol. The clerk saved his books and papers.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15.

The people of Vienna are in communication with the rebels. Their scouts up to yesterday report the Federal troops at Leesburg.

ARLINGTON, VA., June 15.

Lieutenant Tompkins and a company of cavalry reconnoitred last night near Fairfax Court House. They saw but few secessionists.

FORT MONROE VIA BALTIMORE, June 16.

The troops will extend their lines several miles further from the Fortress. An artesian well is being sunk to bring fresh water to the troops.

HARRODSBURG, June 10, 1861.

Fellow-citizens of the Fifth Congressional District:

After announcing myself a candidate for Congress in this district, several other gentleman announced themselves, and a convention was insisted upon. I consented to submit my name to any convention of Union men composed of delegates chosen by the voters of each election district throughout the Congressional District. I opposed a convention composed of delegates appointed by court-house cliques and caucusses, to represent whole counties. Such assemblages, miscalled county meetings or county conventions, are generally gotten up with no notice to the people of the county, and often with not twenty voters of a county participating in them; and though delegates may be appointed by them, with the show of fairness, all over the county, yet generally none of these delegates receive notice of their appointment except such as suit the purposes of the getters up of the meetings. I have long since ceased to affiliate with parties which have, by their corruption, ruined this country. I acknowledge fealty to no authority but the Constitution and laws of my country, and will render obedience only to the voice of a free people acting outside of party gear and appliances. Several election districts sent up their delegates chosen by the voters thereof in pursuance of the plan I proposed to the Convention held at Lebanon on the 7th inst. This Convention determined that such delegates should not vote as such in the Convention, and required that the representation be by counties instead of the election districts, and that the vote of each county should be cast as a unit. This decision placed me outside of the Convention by the terms of my agreement, and I told my friends that I did not desire my name submitted to it. I hence do not feel bound by its proceedings. Yet I feel too devoted to the Union of these States to suffer my name to become the source of discord among its friends to divide their strength at a time when concert of action among them is so necessary for the public good. Many of my friends whose partiality lead them to believe me qualified to represent this District in Congress in this dreadful crisis, and that my success would be certain at the election, are urging me to continue the canvass. But my conviction is that the further use of my name can only endanger the success in this District of the cause in which our happiness, our liberty, and our lives are involved, and with the profoundest respect for the opinions and feelings of my friends and the warmest gratitude to them which I will ever cherish for the many evidences of their esteem and confidence with which they have encouraged me during this canvass, I feel that it is my duty to them, to myself, and my country under the circumstances, to withdraw my name from the contest. Gov. Wickliffe has the talents and a political experience large enough for any crisis in our affairs that man can meet, and no doubt will fill the station with honor to himself and satisfaction to us, if he has the physical ability to undergo the labors and fatigues of the public service. I also withdraw my appointments to speak at the several places specified for this week in the published list thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. RILEY.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,
LOUISVILLE, June 17.

REMARKS.—There has been nothing doing in money during the past week. There is but little demand for loans, the exigencies of business requiring little accommodation. The ruling selling rate for Eastern exchange is 1½ ℔ cent premium, the buying rate being 1 premium. New Orleans exchange is nominal at par selling and 1 ℔ cent discount buying. The only change in currency is in reference to Tennessee, the rate of discount having been advanced from 10 to 15 ℔ cent. We quote as follows:

Tennessee		@15	dis.
New Orleans	3	@ 5	dis.
Missouri	15	@20	dis.
North Carolina	15	@20	dis.
South Carolina and Georgia	15	@25	dis.
Virginia	15	@20	dis.

The notes of the following banks are taken at par State Bank of Ohio, State Bank of Indiana, Kentucky, Bank of Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York City, and New England in good credit.

The wheat harvest, which will be a plentiful one, will commence in this latitude the present week. The general market has been unusually quiet and dull during the past week. The river is falling at this point, with 6 feet water in the canal. The weather is warm and dry.

[It must be remembered that our quotations contemplate the wholesale rates, unless otherwise stated.]

ALCOHOL.—We quote 76 ℔ cent. at 25c, and 98 ℔ cent. at 36c ℔ gallon, and the market quiet.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Large shipments have been made South, but few sales reported. We quote at 4½ to 6c for hand and machine rope, and 8 to 11c for hand and power-loom bagging.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter is scarce, with sales at 20, 22@25c. The new crop of cheese is not to be obtained, and the market is bare. We quote Western Reserve at 7½@8½c.

COAL.—Occasional sales at the river at 8c by the boat load.

COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &C.—Cotton is scarce, with sales at 9@11c for low middling to good middling. Sales 70 bags Tennessee yarns on Thursday at 8, 9, and 10c for the different Nos., and 35 bags Maysville at 8½, 9½, and 10½c. We quote twine at 22c, candlewick 20c, cotton rope 18c, batting 11½@12c. Sales of sheetings at 8½@9c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is a good supply of flour with sales at $4 75@5 50 for superfine, and $6@6 75 for extra and family brands. Grains are dull. We quote wheat at 95c@$1 10, and shelled corn at 45@55c.

FRUITS.—Green apples range at from $3 to $6 50 ℔ bbl., the latter being scarce. We quote dried peaches at $1 75@1 80; apples 75c ℔ bushel.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, &C.—Feathers dull at 35@36c ℔ lb. with light sales. Ginseng 40c. We quote beeswax at 25@28c.

GROCERIES.—The market is firm but quiet. Sales 180 hhds Orleans sugar at 6½@7½c. Sales molasses at 32c by the bbl, and half bbls at 34c. Sales Rio coffee at 17@17½c. Rice firm at 5c.

HAY.—Dull with sales of timothy at 10@11c.

HEMP.—In better demand, with sales Kentucky at $75 ℔ ton.

IRON AND NAILS.—The market is overstocked, and prices are ruling very low. We quote refined charcoal-bar at 3½@4c ℔ lb, and stonecoal at 2½@2¾c The stock of nails in first hands is ample, with but limited demand. We quote ten-pennys at $2 50@3, and corresponding rates for other sizes. In tin we quote I C. leaded $10, I. X. leaded $11 75, I. C 10x14 $10 25, I. X. 14 $12, English block 35@37c per lb. Sales of 100 bags shot at 70c.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—We quote green hides at 4c, dry salted 9@10c, and city flint at 10½@11c. Leather—sole 26@27c ℔ lb: skirtings 28c; harness 20c; bridle leather at $30@35 ℔ dozen; hog collar skins $12 50 ℔ dozen; hog seating $18@30 ℔ dozen; calf seating $27@36 ℔ doz.

OILS.—Sales of 60 bbls linseed from the mill at 64@65c ℔ gallon. Lard oil 90@95c ℔ gallon, bbl extra. Sales castor oil at $1 10@1 20.

PROVISIONS.—Shipments to the South still continue, but sales are not reported. We quote mess pork at $16 50@18 ℔ bbl, shoulders at 8c, and lard in tierces at 8½c.

POTATOES, ONIONS, &C.—Sales potatoes, at 50@60c per bushel, and of onions at $1 25@2 ℔ bbl. White beans $1 25.

SEEDS.—Messrs. Carter & Buchanan furnish us the following quotations:

Strip'd Ky. Blues	$1 00@1 00	Orchard grass	$1 00@1 25
Cleaned do	1 25@1 50	Herdsgrass	1 00@1 25
Extra clea'd do	2 25@2 50	Hungarian grass	1 00@
Timothy	3 25@	Red Clover	4 25@4 50
Millett	2 00@2 25	Hemp	1 00@1 25
Osage Orange	12 00	Canary ℔100 lbs	8 00@10 00
White D'h Cl'r	30 00@35 00	Rape do do	10 00@15 00
Lucerne ℔100	30 00@35 00	Nesh'c Potatoes	1 50@1 75
Sweet Potato s	75@1 00	Hydraulic Cem't	75@
Calcined Plaster	3 00@3 25	White Lime	90@1 00
Peruvian Guano ℔ 100 lbs	$4 50@5 00		

SOAP AND CANDLES.—We quote star candles at 15, 16, and 17c for 14, 15, and 16 oz. Sales of family soap at 4½@5c ℔ T.

TALLOW.—Light sales at 7½@8c ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—The demand continues good, and the sales liberal at full prices. We quote:

Lugs	$3 25@ 4 25
Medium leaf	4 50@ 6 00
Good shipping leaf	6 00@ 8 50
Fine leaf cutting	10 00@14 50

WHISKY.—Advanced, and we now quote raw at 13½c ℔ gal.

WOOL.—We quote in grease at 18@20c, pulled 30c, and washed 32c. Sales Santa Fe at 17@18c.

FREIGHTS.—Shipments South by river have closed. We quote pound freights to St. Louis at 25c and 30c to Pittsburg.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.

LOUISVILLE, June 15, 1861.

The receipts and sales of live stock at this yard during the week ending to day have been moderate and prices ranging somewhat lower.

Cattle.—The number of cattle in the past week has been very small, and they have been sold as fast as they arrived. None in the yard at present. Prices ranged about ¼c ℔ lb lower.

Hogs.—The market is glutted with hogs, the arrivals this week being unusually large. There are about 500 head in the yard unsold. Prices ranged fully ¼c ℔ lb lower.

Sheep.—The market is dull and prices about the same as last quoted. None in market to-day.

Prices last week.

Cattle, first quality	$3 00@ 3 25 ℔ 100 lbs gross	
Second and Third quality	2 00@ 2 90	“
Hogs	3 00@ 3 75 ℔ 100 lbs gross	
Sheep and lambs	1 25@ 2 25	per head.

Total number of cattle received the past week	86
Total number of hogs	789
Total number of sheep	136

Bourbon House Stock Market—Downing & Vissman.

LOUISVILLE, June 15, 1861.

The receipts, sales, and transactions in live stock at the Bourbon House the past week have only been moderately good, and but few remain on sale at present. There is no material change to note in prices or in the sale of live stock since we made our last report, and we feel unwilling to advise our patrons in the country, as times are very precarious and there seems to be no relief in sight. How long this may continue we can form no idea. Yet the drover is able to sell his stock for reasonable prices and get the pay without much trouble. The public works and all kinds of machine shops have suspended operations and a good many persons have left the city. This has a great influence in the butcher's business and materially affects his trade.

Cattle.—The arrivals are not equal to the demand.

Sheep and Lambs.—The receipts were only nominal.

Hogs.—An excess on the market and prices rule low.

Prices last week.

Cattle, first quality	$3 00@ 3 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross
Second and third quality	1 50@ 2 75 “ “ “
Hogs	2 75@ 3 75 “ “ “
Sheep and Lambs	1 50@ 2 50 ℔ head.

Total number of stock on sale the past week:

Cattle	65
Sheep and Lambs	183
Hogs	239

NEW YORK, June 15, P. M.

Cotton firm with a fair demand; sales of 2,000 bales at 14c for middlings. Flour still heavy and unsettled; prices in some instances have declined 5@10c ℔ bbl; sales of 12,600 bbls at $4 50@4 65 for superfine State, $4 75@4 85 for extra State, $4 50@4 60 for superfine Western, and $4 65@5 for common to medium extra Western. Whisky unchanged and demand moderate, with sales of 450 bbls at 16½@16¾c. Wheat rules firm, but owing to the non-arrival of the tow, the supply is quite limited. Rye scarce and firm at 68c. Barley dull at 55@62c. Corn firm; receipts limited and demand fair; sales of 50,000 bushels at 37@44c for inferior to good sound red mixed Western and 50@51c for prime and choice Western yellow. Oats dull and lower, with sales at 29@32c for Western. Coffee firm at an advance, with sales of 600 mats Java at 16¾@17c and 300 bags Laguayra at 14@14½c. Sugar very strong and active, with sales of 1,257 hhds Cuba at 4¾c and 1,000 bxs Havana at 4⅞c. Pork dull and prices still rule in favor of the purchaser: sales of 225 bbls at $15 50@15 75, the latter an extreme price.

CINCINNATI, June 15, P. M.

But little done in flour, the sales being confined to the higher grades—sales 250 bbls fancy brands at $4 60@5. Wheat dull and unchanged at 90@93c for red and $1 12@1 15 for white. Oats dull at 25c in bulk and 26@27c in bags. Corn 27@28c and dull. Whisky in good demand at 13c. Provisions dull and nominal—mess pork offered at $14 50@14 75, Bulk meat 4@6c. Bacon at 5, 7, and 8½c. Lard 8½@8¾c—but little demand. A good demand for coffee and the market firmer—sales 500 bags at 14@14½c. Sugar and molasses unchanged and in fair demand.

Exchange dull at ½@¾ premium.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, June 12.

Beeves—Cattle were somewhat irregular this week, chiefly in consequence of adding another day to the opening trade. At the beginning a few droves sold at last week's rates, their holders not wishing to lose the first of the trade, but after the number to be offered was decided there was more firmness, and prices advanced fully ½c, which held out to the close. The attempt to make Monday the opening day at Bull's Head creates much dissatisfaction among many brokers and drovers who do not wish to include unnecessary Sunday travelling with their business. There seems, however, a fixed intention on the part of the present proprietors of the cattle yards to bring the Bergen trade over here, regardless of whatever desires may be entertained by those who deem the recent market days appropriately selected; but as the all-powerful voice of butchers remains to be heard from, the success of the projectors is as yet questionable.

The total receipts of beeves for the week, including Bergen sales (300 head), Sunday sales (32 head), and transactions at stables below Forty-fourth street, were 3,688 head.

At Forty-fourth street, the total number on sale was 3,320 head, supplied by the following States: New York 10, Ohio 115, Illinois 2,871, Indiana 59, Iowa 161, Kentucky 89, New Jersey 15. 760 came the Erie Railroad, 1,289 by the Hudson River Railroad, 529 by the Harlem Railroad, 502 by the Hudson River boats, and 13 on foot.

BEEF CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Prime grade,	℔ lb	9 @9½
Good	“	8½@8¾
Medium to fair	“	7½@8½
Poor	“	7 @7½
General aver'ge	“	@8½

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

	This week.	Last week.	Inc.	Dec.
Beeves	3,688	4,654	....	966
Cows	109	127	....	16
Calves	1,087	825	262	....
Sheep	10,971	6,658	3,323	....
Swine	5,466	6,888	....	1,422

ST. LOUIS MARKET, June 15.

Hides—Dry flint sold to-day from 6 to 6½c, current rate 6c.

Hay—Inactive but unchanged. Sales 22 bales prime timothy at 62½c, and 50 bales choice do at 70c.

No sales of beans, seeds, provisions, lead or rope.

Butter—Dull and lower, with good to choice Western hard to sell at 5 to 7c ℔ lb.

Tobacco—The market was more active to-day and prices ranged very full, but without material change. Sales 1 hhd wet lugs at $2 90: 21 hhds planter's lugs from $3@4 30; 6 hhds second shipping from $4 85@5 85; 4 hhds first do from $6 65@7 90; 7 hhds common manufacturing from $4 60@6; 11 hhds medium do from $6 65@7 95; 3 hhds good do at $8 40@8 60, and 2 hhds fine do at $11 25@11 65 ℔ 100 lbs.

Hemp—There was more movement to-day but chiefly from a chance sale of 400 bales good and prime at $52 50 ℔ ton—a heavy decline. In addition 23 bales prime sold at $65, and 7 do. choice on private terms.

Whisky—We notice a firmer market, with sales of 68 bbls at 12½c, and 123 do at 12¾c.

Potatoes—Are in very little demand. Sales 80 bags prime pinkeyes at 22c, in good order.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET, June 13.

The market remains the same as reported last week. There is no demand apart from the trade, and that is doing a very small business. There is a downward tendency for all kinds of wool. Fleeces are coming into market from Jersey and up the river, in small lots, and selling at 25@30c. We have heard of no important sales made yet in the country. Foreign wools are dull, and nothing doing; California the same.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, P. M.

Cotton: sales 29 bales; stock by actual count 7,400 bales all in presses and pickeries. Sugar 4¼@4¾c. Flour declining; sales at $7 75.

CINCINNATI PRODUCE MARKET, June 1.

There is a continued good demand for whisky, fully up to the offerings, the market closing firm at 13c. The sales comprise 600 bbls at 13@13¼c, the latter rate for wagon.

In the provision market nothing transpired worthy of special note. A few sales of mess pork, bacon, and bulk meats were made, principally in the retail way—that is, small lots of 5 to 10 bbls, and 2 to 5 hhds, at $14 50 for mess pork, 5½c and 7½c for bacon shoulders and sides, and 4½@4¾c and 6½c for bulk shoulders and heavy sides. We did not hear of any sales of lard. There is no demand for butter, except in the regular way from the city trade; the very best article of Western Reserve can be bought at 9c; common lots are not salable. The stock of bulk meat and bacon in this market is 23,341,298 lbs. The stock of mess pork is 9,697 bbls.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, June 10.

About 750 beef cattle were offered at Philips's yards and partly sold at about last week's rates, ranging from $8 to $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs, the latter for extra quality, the market closing very dull.

Some 40 cows were disposed of at from $30 to $50 for Springers and $20 to $35 for cows and calves.

About 3,670 hogs were offered and nearly all sold, including 2,790 at Imhoff's and 880 at the Avenue yard, at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 ℔ 100 lbs net, the latter for corn-fed, closing rather weak.

Of sheep, the offerings and sales were 5,000 head, at 3@3½c ℔ lb gross. No alteration.—*Pres s.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 11th of June, by the Rev. I. J. Crutcher, Mr. L. A. FREEMAN, of Monterey, Mass., to Miss MATTIE J. MILLS, only daughter of John Mills, Jun., of Russellville, Ky.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, June 11th, at the “Bell Tavern,” JOHN KELLY, the old gardener.

He was respected by all who knew him, what e'er his faults may have been. You were an honest and faithful man, John! May your future be happy and peaceful, and your garden the Garden of Eden. (*) P.

In this city, of consumption, on Friday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, MRS. CORA DEGARRIS.

☞See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. de14 weow

DON'T FORGET THE INEBRIATE, NOR WHERE TO FIND A REMEDY FOR HIS RELIEF.—Call at RAYMOND & TYLER'S, No. 74 Fourth street, and procure URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE. One package is almost certain to destroy the appetite for alcoholic drinks, and rarely fails to cure DELIRIUM TREMENS, NEURALGIA, and ST. VITUS'S DANCE, as can be proven by testimonials of the most respectable kind. Make the experiment, by all means. One package $1 50; four packages $5. Sent by mail free of postage to orders coming with cash. m21 deod&weow

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation *of the most natural hair dye ever invented.*

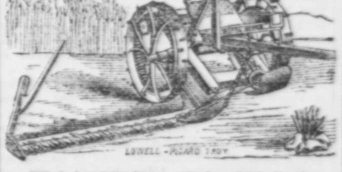
Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
al d&wim

The Growth of the United States

HAS been about three per cent. per annum, while the increase of the Mexican Mustang Liniment has been from 20 to 30 per cent., showing the estimation and increasing popularity of this invaluable article. It has, no doubt, saved the country a half million a year in horses and cattle alone; while for human ailments, such as bruises, stiff joints, rheumatism, pains, cuts, burns, bites, caked breasts, &c., it has no equal. Did you ever see it tried without success, upon either man or beast? It should always be kept in every house and stable. Accidents will occur. Promptness is efficacy. But be particular, and buy of none but respectable dealers. See that every wrapper bears the signature of D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, and G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the precautionary words, “Trade” “Mark” in two Medallions of the Federal currency.

Sold at 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.
my28 w2m D. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

Wood's Improved
MOWING MACHINE.



Weight 500 lbs. Price $80 Cash.

THREE THOUSAND OF THESE MACHINES were built and sold for the harvest of 1860. This is the best evidence that the heavy and complicated Mowers are being superceded by lighter, cheaper, and more practical machines. Farmers have found it an unnecessary burden to drag a mowing machine weighing 760 pounds over their rolling land and through heavy grass, and cannot fail to see that to dispense with a dead weight of 300 pounds in a mowing machine is a great saving. We publish below one of the numerous testimonials of their efficiency and durability received last summer:

EAGLE VALLEY, Owen co., Ky., Aug. 10, 1860.

MESSRS. CARTER & BUCHANAN: The Wood's Mower I took of you on trial I have determined to keep. I regard it as in many respects superior to any Mower I have seen in use. I use a Buckeye Mower also, and my overseer and all the hands employed in the meadow considered Wood's the better machine. They also pronounced it better than Allen's, several of which are in use in the immediate neighborhood of my farm. Its chief recommendations consist in its exceeding light draft and the amount of jolting and hard usage it will stand without getting out of order. Mine did not cost a dime for repairs in three weeks of constant use in harvest.

Very respectfully yours, N. GREEN.

Farmers are requested to send for descriptive pamphlets of this celebrated machine, also pamphlets of Ball's Combined Reaper and Mower. They will be mailed (pre-paid) to all applicants.

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—We are also Sole agents for the following:
BALL'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER. Price $145 cash.
KRAUSSER'S CIDER MILL & WINE PRESS. Price $40 cash.
CUMING'S STRAW AND STALK CUTTER. Price $30 cash.
THRESHERS, CLEANERS, WHEAT FANS, HORSE HAY RAKES, and everything pertaining to Agricultural purposes, constantly on hand and for sale by

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
may18 d1aw&wis3m Louisville, Ky.

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS!

LOUISVILLE WOOLEN MILLS

Having reconstructed my Mill, and added new machinery for making

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS,

(which is now being worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant

FREE FROM GREASE AND MADE OF PURE NATIVE WOOL.

☞A good supply of NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY on hand. jan11eod&wly L. RICHARDSON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY information as to the whereabouts of EVAN TAYLOR, a Welshman by birth, and a refiner of iron, who left Owensville, Bath county, Ky., 19 or 20 years ago, sent to Messrs. Hegan & Escott, Louisville, Ky., would be gratefully received by the parents of his wife. He married Nancy Kline, at the Paint Iron-Works, in Ohio, before going to Bath county.
j13 d1&w1

Wanted Immediately,

Information of a very light red COW, with white face, about 6 years old, small size, and in bad order. Supposed to have been stolen from the commons south of Breckinridge street, between Preston and Fourth, where she regularly ranged. Any information leading to her recovery will be suitably rewarded by being left at the Livery Stable of MONTZ & CO.,
j13 d3&w1* Third st., near Jefferson.

Oil, Lamps, Oil,
Oil, Lamps, Oil,
Oil, Lamps, Oil.

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☞LADIES! you, too, should at once secure a copy of this book.

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CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

To persons at a distance who wish to be cured at home we will, on receipt of a brief statement of their case, and a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview; and, on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicine particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country with full directions for use.

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☞Read the following from the well known Captain of the Steamer Fulton:

NEW ORLEANS, 3d Oct., 1859.

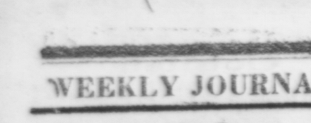
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell:

SIR: I am urged by my wife to report to you a cure your Sarsaparilla has made in our family, and, as it is the only way in which we can make you any acknowledgment of our gratification, I will proceed to state: My little son, eleven years old, has had Scrofula sores on his neck, and arms for five years. At first a swelling would appear, then it would break and make a running sore, which would not heal. They became very distressing, and we feared they would kill him. They stopped his growth and seemed to make him miserable. They become feeble and sickly. We tried physicians and medicines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our neighborhood, who had seen some remarkable cures by your Cherry Pectoral, advised us to try your Sarsaparilla. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two months they had healed, and in three months the child was as well as anybody. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the disorder about him that we can discover. If you, sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget it.

Very truly your humble servant,
JNO. W. BATES.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky. j1 eod&weow1m

WEEKLY JOURNAL.



Agricultural.

A Remedy for the Potato Disease.—The following letter to the editor of a Bristol (Eng.) paper is worthy of notice:

I beg to draw the attention of the public to one of the most effectual remedies for the preservation of the potato from the annual visitation of the disease. In all affected potatoes, even before the disease is visible to the naked eye, there is to be found a degree of moisture very far in excess of that to be met with in sound potatoes; and this watery principle gradually increases until the disease itself makes its appearance, when the character of the potato is changed, and the transition from comparative soundness to complete rottenness is sometimes the work of a day, but oftener the doings of an hour. Cultivators are indebted to Professor Bollman, of St. Petersburg, for the accidental discovery of a remedy, which has been found to answer so well in Russia, that on many estates drying houses have been built for the purpose of carrying out the experiment; and as it has been in operation in that country since 1853, it has consequently undergone seven years' trial. In the autumn of 1855, Professor Bollman received from a friend—a colonel in the Russian army, stationed in Siberia—a sample of a new potato, with which he received two recommendations, namely, good in quality and a perfect hundredfold in produce. These potatoes were accidentally placed on the back of a stove used for heating the Professor's study, where, by some mischance, they were forgotten till the planting season arrived. When discovered they were shrivelled so much that fears were entertained they would not grow at all. However, the potatoes were planted, and flourished to such a degree that the two recommendations before mentioned were pronounced to be verified; and what was more remarkable still, although all the potatoes in the neighborhood and throughout the country were more or less affected by disease, every potato of the new kind was entirely free from the disorder.

This induced the Professor to adopt the expedient of drying; and, in consequence, the entire produce was submitted (after being dug) to a high temperature, which had the effect of charring some of the potatoes and shrivelling the rest. It was surmised at the time that some of the charred potatoes were killed. They were, nevertheless, planted at the proper season; and the charred potatoes grew, and did quite as well as those potatoes which were merely shrivelled. The year 1855 also proved that, although the disease was generally distributed throughout the country, not one of the Professor's new potatoes was affected by it in the least. The experiment was again repeated in 1856; and the crop exhibited the same freedom from disease. The kinds mostly in cultivation were then operated on—sorts which were yearly more or less affected by the disease—still with the same result. The digging time of 1857 produced a splendid crop of potatoes. Upwards of three acres were planted with kiln-dried potatoes; and, although the produce exceeded 1,600 bushels, not a diseased potato was discovered. In 1858, Professor Bollman erected a drying-house, with heated floors, on his estate, and within the past two years similar erections have taken place on the different estates of the principal landed proprietors. It is gratifying to find that the action of the shrivelling process on potatoes already diseased arrests the progress of the infection, and kills the disease, thus leaving a portion of the potato sound enough to be eligible for spring planting. It has been stated that by the constant raising new varieties from seed, for planting, the disease may be considerably diminished; and this proved to be the case with the Fluke Kidney for the first two years after it was introduced, and, even after its cultivation had become pretty general, this famous Kidney had not been attacked by disease; but last year the Fluke had been in some instances as badly diseased as the Forty-fold, Rogents, &c., so that the process of kiln-drying promises far greater advantages and more certain results than all the expedients put together, which have been from time to time offered for the consideration of the public.

Covering Land with Straw.—We have several times recommended covering grass and clover lands with straw or other fibrous litter, for we have often witnessed the benefits of the practice in a very marked manner. Every farmer has observed that if a bush is left lying in a field of grass, the vegetation beneath it will soon look finer and fresher than any around it. Such little facts are sufficient to impart instruction to those who seek to learn. The fact is known to every one, but the agency by which the increase of growth is brought about involves a principle which has not been sufficiently investigated. For the present, however, we will content ourselves with the fact, and proceed to give the results of some experiments, which we have gathered in the course of our researches on the subject. Part of a field of grass which had been placed under this operation for one month had increased in weight over the remaining portion left uncovered at the rate of nearly three to one. The green grass from the part untouched, cut at the end of the month, weighed two thousand two hundred and seven pounds per acre; that of the portion placed under the operation weighed five thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds per acre. The grass was weighed as it came from the scythe. During this period there was no rain, and guano, lime, wood-ashes, and other manures, tried against it, produced, during this period, no visible action. In this experiment, the covering was laid on the 15th of April, and the grass cut and weighed the 20th of May. In another case, half a hay field was covered on the 2d of May, and a month after, both portions of the field were cut and weighed; and it was found that the grass from the covered portion weighed three thousand four hundred and sixty pounds, while the other weighed only nine hundred and seventy pounds. It was found on converting the two samples of grass into hay, that the proportionate loss of weight was the same in each parcel; and the difference would be that in one case the yield would be three tons to the acre, and in the other only one. Another most important circumstance in the case was, that when a certain quantity of animal manure would double the quantity of grass in a given time, when laid on in the usual way, it would increase it six times when perfectly treated with a covering of straw.

These are certainly very curious experiments, and they have been repeated successfully by various individuals. They all gave uniform results when conducted fairly. Some used too much covering, but generally too little. All these experiments showed that the action was general, and that the difference in the increase of growth in a given time was in proportion to the natural fertility of the soil.

These facts clearly indicate the practical benefits to be derived by making this disposition of the refuse straw on the farm, which the owner oftentimes hardly knows what to do with. If there is any vegetation on the land, however stunted, whether of the natural or artificial grasses, its growth will be greatly increased, and the land proportionately improved. And, frequently in the time of drouth, the young clover, which had been seeded in the spring, has to go through a severe ordeal in the next summer. The covering recommended would secure it from perishing, probably ninety-nine times in a hundred. A very slight sprinkling, say two wagon loads to the acre, or even less, would effectually preserve it.—*Farmers' Journal, Petersburg, Va.*

Whale Oil Soap—Remedy for the Curculio.—Noticing in the Rural of this week a call for a remedy against the Curculio, I give you a recipe taken from the New York Observer two years ago, which I, as well as many others, have found an effectual remedy, not only against the ravages of the Curculio, but worms and slugs. It is also a good fertilizer:

Recipe.—To one pound of whale oil soap add four ounces of sulphur. Mix thoroughly, and dissolve in twelve gallons of water. Take one-half peck of quick lime, and when well slaked, add four gallons of water, and stir well together. When settled and clear, pour off the transparent part and add it to the soap and surphur mixture. To this, add four gallons of strong tobacco water. Apply this compound, when thus incorporated, with a garden syringe, to your plum and other fruit trees, so as to drench all parts of the foliage. If no rain succeeds for three weeks, one application will be sufficient. If washed by rains, it should be renewed.

In preparing this mixture, some are troubled to obtain whale oil soap. Many do not know what it is. Every drug store in the country should keep the article for sale. It can be obtained by the quantity of all whale oil bleachers. This soap is the result of a deposit from mixing potash ley or soda-ash with whale oil. The alkali has an affinity for the discoloration and impurities of the oil, and the precipitate from this combination constitutes whale oil soap.—*Janet, Lewiston, N. Y., 1861.*

A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly gives the following recipe for making whale oil soap: "Render common ley caustic, by boiling it at full strength on quick lime, then take the ley, poured off from the lime, and boil with it as much whale oil foot as it will saponify (this is readily seen), pour off into forms, and when cold it is tolerably hard. That sold by the manufacturers is highly adulterated with common rosin, which remains as a varnish on the trees, and is detrimental. Whale oil foot is the sediment produced in the refining of whale oil, and worth $2 per barrel."

☞ The Richmond Whig states that hereafter no passports will be issued to any person desiring to leave Virginia, and no one will be allowed to come into the State unless he can present reasons of peculiar force for obtaining this privilege. It seems that the Federal Government is exercising equal care, for it allows no one to visit within the lines without signing a promise of loyalty, which, if broken, puts the neck of the traitor in jeopardy.

☞ We this morning lay before our readers a letter of transcendent power and eloquence from the Hon. Joseph Holt. The letter will be read with deep admiration by generous men of all complexions of opinion. We cannot better convey our sense of the exceeding splendor of the production than by saying it belongs to that rare order of compositions which every one with a healthful relish for the graces of thought and of style peruses with a constant and almost irrepressible tendency to read aloud, that he may take in more fully the music as well as the force and beauty of the expression. Of all the great and brilliant productions that have emanated from the lips and pen of Mr. Holt this is probably the greatest and the most brilliant. It will remain forever a monument to his surpassing genius and his all-absorbing patriotism.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

Washington, May 31, 1861.

J. F. Speed, Esq.: *My Dear Sir:* The recent overwhelming vote in favor of the Union in Kentucky has afforded unspeakable gratification to all true men throughout the country. That vote indicates that the people of that gallant State have been neither seduced by the arts nor terrified by the menaces of the revolutionists in their midst, and that it is their fixed purpose to remain faithful to a Government which, for nearly seventy years, has remained faithful to them. Still it cannot be denied that there is in the bosom of that State a band of agitators, who, though few in number, are yet powerful from the public confidence they have enjoyed, and who have been, and doubtless will continue to be, unceasing in their endeavors to force Kentucky to unite her fortunes with those of the rebel Confederacy of the South. In view of this and of the well known fact that several of the seceded States have by fraud and violence been driven to occupy their present false and fatal position, I cannot, even with the encouragement of her late vote before me, look upon the political future of our native State without a painful solicitude. Never have the safety and honor of her people required the exercise of so much vigilance and of so much courage on their part. If true to themselves, the stars and stripes, which, like angels' wings, have so long guarded their homes from every oppression, will still be theirs; but if, chasing the dreams of men's ambition, they shall prove false, the blackness of darkness can but faintly predict the gloom that awaits them. The Legislature, it seems, has determined by resolution that the State, pending the present unhappy war, shall occupy neutral ground. I must say, in all frankness and without desiring to reflect upon the course or sentiments of any, that, in this struggle for the existence of our Government, I can neither practice nor profess nor feel neutrality. I would as soon think of being neutral in a contest between an officer of justice and an incendiary arrested in an attempt to fire the dwelling over my head; for the Government whose overthrow is sought is for me the shelter not only of home, kindred, and friends, but of every earthly blessing which I can hope to enjoy on this side of the grave. If, however, from a natural horror of fratricidal strife, or from her intimate social and business relations with the South, Kentucky shall determine to maintain the neutral attitude assumed for her by her Legislature, her position will still be an honorable one, though falling far short of that full measure of loyalty which her history has so constantly illustrated. Her executive, ignoring, as I am happy to believe, alike the popular and legislative sentiment of the State, has, by proclamation, forbidden the Government of the United States from marching troops across her territory. This is, in no sense, a neutral step, but one of aggressive hostility. The troops of the Federal Government have as clear a constitutional right to pass over the soil of Kentucky as they have to march along the streets of Washington, and could this prohibition be effective, it would not only be a violation of the fundamental law, but would, in all its tendencies, be directly in advancement of the revolution, and might, in an emergency easily imagined, compromise the highest national interests. I was rejoiced that the Legislature so promptly refused to endorse this proclamation as expressive of the true policy of the State. But I turn away from even this to the ballot box, and find an abounding consolation in the conviction it inspires, that the popular heart of Kentucky, in its devotion to the Union, is far in advance alike of legislative resolve and of Executive proclamation.

But as it is well understood that the late popular demonstration has rather scotched than killed rebellion in Kentucky, I propose inquiring, as briefly as practicable, whether, in the recent action or present declared policy of the Administration, or in the history of the pending revolution, or in the objects it seeks to accomplish, or in the results which must follow from it, if successful, there can be discovered any reasons why that State should sever the ties that unite her with a Confederacy in whose councils and upon whose battle-fields she has won so much fame, and under whose protection she has enjoyed so much prosperity.

For more than a month after the inauguration of President Lincoln the manifestations seemed unequivocal that his Administration would seek a peaceful solution of our unhappy political troubles, and would look to time and amendments to the Federal Constitution, adopted in accordance with its provisions, to bring back the revolted States to their allegiance. So marked was the effect of these manifestations in tranquillizing the Border States and in reassuring their loyalty, that the conspirators who had set this revolution on foot took the alarm. While affecting to despise these States as not sufficiently intensified in their devotion to African servitude, they knew they could never succeed in their treasonable enterprise without their support. Hence it was resolved to precipitate a collision of arms with the Federal authorities, in the hope that, under the panic and exasperation incident to the commencement of a civil war, the Border States, following the natural bent of their sympathies, would array themselves against the Government. Fort Sumpter, occupied by a feeble garrison, and girdled by powerful if not impregnable batteries, afforded convenient means for accomplishing their purpose, and for testing also their favorite theory that blood was needed to cement the new Confederacy. Its provisions were exhausted, and the request made by the President in the interests of peace and humanity, for the privilege of replenishing its stores, had been refused. The Confederate authorities were aware—for so the gallant commander of the fort had declared to them—that in two days a capitulation from starvation must take place. A peaceful surrender, however, would not have subserved their aims. They sought the clash of arms and the effusion of blood as an instrumentality for impressing the Border States, and they sought the humiliation of the Government and the dishonor of its flag as a means of giving prestige to their own cause. The result is known. Without the slightest provocation a heavy cannonade was opened upon the fort, and borne by its helpless garrison for hours without reply, and when, in the progress of the bombardment, the fortification became wrapped in flames, the besieging batteries in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, instead of relaxing or suspending, redoubled their fires. A more wanton or wicked war was never commenced on any government whose history has been written. Contemporary with and following the fall of Sumpter, the siege of Fort Pickens was and still is actively pressed; the property of the United States Government continued to be seized wherever found, and its troops, by fraud or force, captured in the State of Texas in violation of a solemn compact with its authorities that they should be permitted to embark without molestation. This was the requital which the lone star State made to brave men who, through long years of peril and privation, had guarded its frontiers against the incursions of the savages. In the midst of the most active and extended warlike preparations in the South, the announcement was made by the Secretary of War of the seceded States, and echoed with taunts and insolent bravadoes by the Southern press, that Washington City was to be invaded and captured, and that the flag of the Confederate States would soon float over the dome of its Capitol. Soon thereafter there followed an invitation to all the world—embracing necessarily the outcasts and desperadoes of every sea—to accept letters of marque and reprisal, to prey upon the rich and unprotected commerce of the United States.

In view of these events and threatenings, what was the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic? He might have taken counsel of the revolutionists and trembled under their menaces; he might, upon the fall of Sumpter, have directed that Fort Pickens should be surrendered without firing a gun in its defence, and proceeding yet further, and meeting fully the requirements of the "let-us-alone" policy insisted on in the South, he might have ordered that the stars and stripes should be laid in the dust in the presence of every bit of rebel bunting that might appear. But he did none of these things, nor could he have done them without forgetting his oath and betraying the most sublime trust that has ever been confided to the hands of man. With a heroic fidelity to his constitutional obligations, feeling justly that these obligations charged him with the protection of the Republic and its Capital against the assaults alike of foreign and domestic enemies, he threw himself on the loyalty of the country for support in the struggle upon which he was about to enter, and nobly has that appeal been responded to. States containing an aggregate population of nineteen millions have answered to the appeal as with the voice of one man, offering soldiers without number, and treasure without limitation, for the service of the Government. In these States, fifteen hundred thousand freemen cast their votes in favor of candidates supporting the rights of the South, at the last Presidential election, and yet everywhere, alike in popular assemblies and upon the tented field, this million and a half of voters are found yielding to none in the zeal with which they rally to their country's flag. They are not less the friends of the South than before; but they realize that the question now presented is not one of administrative policy, or of the claims of the North, the South, the East, or the West; but is, simply, whether nineteen millions of people shall tamely and ignobly permit five or six millions to overthrow and destroy institutions which are the common property, and have been the common blessings and glory of all. The great thoroughfares of the North, the East, and the West, are luminous with the banners and glistening with the bayonets of citizen soldiers marching to the Capital, or to other points of rendezvous; but they come in no hostile spirit to the South. If called to press her soil, they will not ruffle a flower of her gardens, nor a blade of grass of her fields, in unkindness. No excesses will mark the footsteps of the armies of the Republic; no institution of the States will be invaded or tampered with, no rights of persons or of property will be violated. The known purposes of the Administration, and the high character of the troops employed, alike guarantee the truthfulness of this statement. When an insurrection was apprehended a few weeks since in Maryland, the Massachusetts regiment at once offered their services to suppress it. These volunteers have been denounced by the press of the South as "knaves and vagrants," "the dregs and offscourings of the populace," who would "rather filch a handkerchief than fight an enemy in manly combat;" yet we know here that their discipline and bearing are most admirable, and, I presume, it may be safely affirmed that a larger amount of social position, culture, fortune, and elevation of character, has never been found in so large an army in any age or country. If they go to the South, it will be as friends and protectors, to relieve the Union sentiment of the seceded States from the cruel domination by which it is oppressed and silenced, to unfurl the stars and stripes in the midst of those who long to look upon them, and to restore the flag that bears them to the forts and arsenals from which disloyal hands have torn it. Their mission will be one of peace, unless wicked and blood-thirsty men shall unsheath the sword across their pathway.

It is in vain for the revolutionists to exclaim that this is "subjugation." It is so, precisely in the sense in which you and I and all law-abiding citizens are subjugated. The people of the South are our brethren, and while we obey the laws enacted by our joint authority, and keep a compact to which we are all parties, we only ask that they shall be required to do the same. We believe that their safety demands this; we know that ours does. We impose no burden which we ourselves do not bear; we claim no privilege or blessing which our brethren of the South shall not equally share. Their country is our country, and ours is theirs; and that unity both of country and of government which the providence of God and the compacts of men have created we could not ourselves, without self-immolation, destroy, nor can we permit it to be destroyed by others.

Equally vain is it for them to declare that they only wish "to be let alone," and that, in establishing the independence of the seceded States, they do those which remain in the old confederacy no harm. The free States, if allowed the opportunity of doing so, will undoubtedly concede every guarantee needed to afford complete protection to the institutions of the South, and to furnish assurances of her perfect equality in the Union; but all such guarantees and assurances are now openly spurned, and the only Southern right now insisted on is that of dismembering the republic. It is perfectly certain that in the attempted exercise of this right neither States nor statesmen will be "let alone." Should a ruffian meet me in the streets, and seek with his ax to hew an arm and a leg from my body, I would not the less resist him because, as a dishonored and helpless trunk, I might perchance survive the mutilation. It is easy to perceive what fatal results to the old confederacy would follow should the blow now struck at its integrity ultimately triumph. We can well understand what degradation it would bring to it abroad and what weakness at home; what exhaustion from incessant war and standing armies, and from the erection of fortifications along the thousands of miles of new frontier; what embarrassments to commerce from having its natural channels encumbered or cut off; what elements of disintegration and revolution would be introduced from the pernicious example; and, above all, what humiliation would cover the whole American people for having failed in their great mission to demonstrate before the world the capacity of our race for self-government.

While a far more fearful responsibility has fallen upon President Lincoln than upon any of his predecessors, it must be admitted that he has met it with promptitude and fearlessness. Cicero, in one of his orations against Catiline, speaking of the credit due himself for having suppressed the conspiracy of that arch-traitor, said, "If the glory of him who founded Rome was great, how much greater should be that of him who had saved it from overthrow after it had grown to be the mistress of the world?" So it may be said of the glory of that statesman or chieftain who shall snatch this republic from the vortex of revolution, now that it has expanded from ocean to ocean, has become the admiration of the world, and has rendered the fountains of the lives of thirty millions of people fountains of happiness.

The vigorous measures adopted for the safety of Washington and the Government itself may seem open to criticism, in some of their details, to those who have yet to learn that not only has war like peace its laws, but that it has also its privileges and its duties. Whatever of severity, or even of irregularity, may have arisen, will find its justification in the pressure of the terrible necessity under which the Administration has been called to act. When a man feels the poignard of the destroyer at his bosom, he is not likely to consult the law books as to the mode or measure of his rights of self-defence. What is true of individuals is in this respect equally true of governments. The man who thinks he has become disloyal because of what the Administration has done, will probably discover, after a close self-examination, that he was disloyal before. But for what has been done, Washington might ere this have been a smouldering heap of ruins.

They have noted the course of public affairs to little advantage who suppose that the election of Lincoln was the real ground of the revolutionary outbreak that has occurred. The roots of the revolution may be traced back for more than a quarter of a century, and an unholy lust for power is the soil out of which it sprang. A prominent member of the band of agitators declared in one of his speeches at Charleston, last November or December, that they had been occupied for thirty years in the work of severing South Carolina from the Union. When General Jackson crushed nullification, he said it would revive again under the form of the slavery agitation, and we have lived to see his prediction verified. Indeed that agitation, during the last 15 or 20 years, has been almost the entire stock in trade of Southern politicians. The Southern people, known to be as generous in their impulses as they are chivalric, were not wrought into a frenzy of passion by the intemperate words of a few fanatical abolitionists; for these words, if left to themselves, would have fallen to the ground as pebbles into the sea, and would have been heard of no more. But it was the echo of those words, repeated with exaggerations for the thousandth time by Southern politicians, in the halls of Congress and in the deliberative and popular assemblies and through the press of the South, that produced the exasperation which has proved so potent a lever in the hands of the conspirators. The cloud was fully charged, and the juggling revolutionists who held the wires and could at will direct its lightnings appeared at Charleston, broke up the Democratic Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and thus secured the election of Mr. Lincoln. Having thus rendered this certain, they at once set to work to bring the popular mind of the South to the point of determining in advance that the election of a Republican President would be *per se* cause for a dissolution of the Union. They were but too successful, and to this result the inaction and indecision of the Border States deplorably contributed. When the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced, there was rejoicing in the streets of Charleston, and doubtless at other points in the South; for it was believed by the conspirators that this had brought a tide in the current of their machinations which would bear them on to victory. The drama of secession was now open, and State after State rapidly rushed out of the Union, and their members withdrew from Congress. The revolution was pressed on with this hot haste in order that no time should be allowed for re-action in the Northern mind, or for any adjustment of the slavery issues by the action of Congress or of the State Legislatures. Had the Southern members continued in their seats, a satisfactory compromise would, no doubt, have been arranged and passed before the adjournment of Congress. As it was, after their retirement, and after Congress had become Republican, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a two-thirds vote, declaring that Congress should never interfere with slavery in the States, and declaring, further, that this amendment should be irrevocable. Thus was falsified the clamor so long and so insidiously rung in the ears of the Southern people, that the abolition of slavery in the States was the ultimate aim of the Republican party. But even this amendment, and all others which may be needed to furnish the guarantees demanded, are now defeated by the secession of eleven States, which, claiming to be out of the Union, will refuse to vote upon, and in effect will vote against any proposals to modify the Federal Constitution. There are now thirty-four States in the confederacy, three-fourths of which, being twenty-six, must concur in the adoption of any amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution; but the secession of eleven States leaves but twenty-three whose vote can possibly be secured, which is less than the constitutional number.

Thus we have the extraordinary and discreditable spectacle of a revolution made by certain States professedly on the ground that guarantees for the safety of their institutions are denied them, and at the same time, instead of cooperating with their sister States in obtaining these guarantees, they designedly assume a hostile attitude, and thereby render it constitutionally impossible to secure them. This profound dissimulation shows that it was not the safety of the South but its severance from the Confederacy which was sought from the beginning. Contemporary with and in some instances preceding these acts of secession, the greatest outrages were committed upon the Government of the United States by the States engaged in them. Its forts, arsenals, arms, barracks, customhouses, postoffices, moneys, and, indeed, every species of its property within the limits of these States, were seized and appropriated, down to the very hospital stores for the sick soldiers. More than half a million of dollars was plundered from the mint at New Orleans. U. S. vessels were received from the defiled hands of their officers in command, and, as if in the hope of consecrating official treachery as one of the public virtues of the age, the surrender of an entire military department by a General, to the keeping of whose honor it had been confided, was deemed worthy of the commendation and thanks of the conventions of several States. All these lawless proceedings were well understood to have been prompted and directed by men occupying seats in the Capitol, some of whom were frank enough to declare that they could not and would not, though in a minority, live under a Government which they could not control. In this declaration is found the key which unlocks the whole of the complicated machinery of this revolution. The profligate ambition of public men in all ages and lands has been the rock on which republics have been split. Such men have arisen in our midst—men who, because unable permanently to grasp the helm of the ship, are willing to destroy it in the hope to command some one of the rafts that may float away from the wreck. The effect is to degrade us to a level with the military bandits of Mexico and South America, who, when beaten at an election, fly to arms, and seek to master by the sword what they have been unable to control by the ballot box.

The atrocious acts enumerated were acts of war, and might all have been treated as such by the late Administration; but the President patriotically cultivated peace—how anxiously and how patiently the country well knows. While, however, the revolutionary leaders greeted him with all hails to his face, they did not the less diligently continue to whet their swords behind his back. Immense military preparations were made, so that when the moment for striking at the Government of the United States arrived, the revolutionary States leaped into the contest clad in full armor.

As if nothing should be wanting to darken this page of history, the seceded States have already entered upon the work of confiscating the debts due from their citizens to the North and Northwest. The millions thus gained will doubtless prove a pleasant substitute for those guarantees now so scornfully rejected. To these confiscations will probably succeed soon those of lands and negroes owned by the citizens of loyal States; and, indeed, the apprehension of this step is already sadly disturbing the fidelity of non-resident proprietors. Fortunately, however, infirmity of faith, springing from such a cause, is not likely to be contagious. The war begun is being prosecuted by the Confederate States in a temper as fierce and unsparing as that which characterises conflicts between the most hostile nations. Letters of marque and reprisal are being granted to all who seek them, so that our coasts will soon swarm with these piratical cruisers, as the President has properly denounced them. Every buccaneer who desires to rob American commerce upon the ocean, can, for the asking, obtain a warrant to do so, in the name of the new republic. To crown all, large bodies of Indians have been mustered into the service of the revolutionary States, and are now conspicuous in the ranks of the Southern army. A leading North Carolina journal, noting their stalwart frames and unerring marksmanship, observes, with an exultation positively fiendish, that they are armed, not only with the rifle, but also with *the scalping knife and tomahawk.*

Is Kentucky willing to link her name in history with the excesses and crimes which have sullied this revolution at every step of its progress? Can she soil her pure hands with its booty? She possesses the noblest heritage that God has granted to his children; is she prepared to barter it away for that miserable mess of pottage, which the gratification of the unholy ambition of her public men would bring to her lips? Can she, without laying her face in the dust for very shame, become a participant in the spoliation of the commerce of her neighbors and friends, by contributing her star, hitherto so stainless in its glory, to light the corsair on his way? Has the whar-whoop, which used to startle the sleep of our frontiers, so died away in her ears that she is willing to take the red-handed savage to her bosom as the champion of her rights and the representative of her spirit? Must she not first forget her own heroic sons who perished, butchered and scalped, upon the disastrous field of Raisin?

The object of the revolution, as avowed by all who are pressing it forward, is the permanent dismemberment of the Confederacy. The dream of reconstruction—used during the last winter as a lure to draw the hesitating or the hopeful into the movement—has been formally abandoned. If Kentucky separates herself from the Union, it must be upon the basis that the separation is to be final and eternal. Is there aught in the organization or administration of the Government of the United States to justify, on her part, an act so solemn and so perilous? Could the wisest of her lawyers, if called upon, find material for an indictment in any or in all the pages of the history of the Republic? Could the most leprous-lipped of its calumniators point to a single State or Territory or community or citizen that it has wronged or oppressed? It would be impossible. So far as the slave States are concerned, their protection has been complete, and if it has not been, it has been the fault of their statesmen, who have had the control of the Government since its foundation.

The census returns show that during the year 1860 the Fugitive Slave Law was executed more faithfully and successfully than it had been during the preceding ten years. Since the installation of President Lincoln, not a case has arisen in which the fugitive has not been returned, and that too without any opposition from the people. Indeed, the fidelity with which it was understood to be the policy of the present Administration to enforce the provisions of this law has caused a perfect panic among the runaway slaves in the free States, and they have been escaping in multitudes to Canada, unpursued and unreclaimed by their masters. Is there found in this reason for a dissolution of the Union?

That the slave States are not recognized as equals in the Confederacy, has, for several years, been the cry of demagogues and conspirators. But what is the truth? Not only according to the theory, but the actual practice of the Government, the slave States have ever been, and still are, in all respects, the peers of the free. Of the fourteen Presidents who have been elected, seven were citizens of slave States, and of the seven remaining, three represented Southern principles, and received the votes of the Southern people; so that, in our whole history, but four Presidents have been chosen who can be claimed as the special champions of the policy and principles of the free States, and even these so only in a modified sense. Does this look as if the South had ever been deprived of her equal share of the honors and powers of the Government? The Supreme Court has decided that the citizens of the slave States can, at will, take their slaves into all the Territories of the United States; and this decision, which has never been resisted or interfered with in a single case, is the law of the land, and the whole power of the Government is pledged to enforce it. That it will be loyally enforced by the present Administration, I entertain no doubt. A Republican Congress, at the late session, organized three new Territories, and in the organic law of neither was there introduced, or attempted to be introduced the slightest restriction upon the rights of the Southern emigrant to bring his slaves with him. At this moment, therefore—and I state it without qualification—there is not a Territory belonging to the United States into which the Southern people may not introduce their slaves at pleasure, and enjoy there complete protection. Kentucky should consider this great and undeniable fact, before which all the frothy rant of demagogues and disunionists must disappear as a bank of fog before the wind. But were it otherwise, and did a defect exist in our organic law or in the practical administration of the Government, in reference to the rights of Southern slaveholders in the Territories, still the question would be a mere abstraction, since the laws of climate forbid the establishment of slavery in such latitudes; and to destroy such institutions as ours for such a cause, instead of patiently trying to remove it, would be little short of national insanity. It would be to burn the house down over our heads merely because there is a leak in the roof; to scuttle the ship in mid-ocean merely because there is a difference of opinion among the crew as to the point of the compass to which the vessel should be steered; it would be, in fact, to apply the knife to the throat instead of to the cancer of the patient.

But what remains? Though, say the disunionists, the Fugitive Slave Law is honestly enforced, and though, under the shelter of the Supreme Court, we can take our slaves into the Territories, yet the Northern people will persist in discussing the institution of slavery, and therefore we will break up the Government. It is true that slavery has been very intemperately discussed in the North, and it is equally true that until we have an Asiatic despotism, crushing out all freedom of speech and of the press, this discussion will probably continue. In this age and country all institutions, human and divine, are discussed, and so they ought to be; and all that cannot bear discussion must go to the wall, where they ought to go. It is not pretended, however, that the discussion of slavery, which has been continued in our country for more than forty years, has in any manner disturbed or weakened the foundation of the institution. On the contrary, we learn from the press of the seceded States that their slaves were never more tranquil or obedient. There are zealots—happily few in number—both North and South, whose language upon this question is alike extravagant and alike deserving our condemnation. Those who assert that slavery should be extirpated by the sword, and those who maintain that the great mission of the white man upon earth is to enslave the black, are not far apart in the folly and atrocity of their sentiments.

Before proceeding further, Kentucky should measure well the depth of the gulf she is approaching, and look well to the feet of her guides. Before forsaking a Union in which her people have enjoyed such uninterrupted and such boundless prosperity, she should ask herself, not once, but many times, WHY do I go, and WHERE am I going? In view of what has been said, it would be difficult to answer the first branch of the inquiry, but to answer the second part is patent to all, as are the consequences which would follow the movement. In giving her great material and moral resources to the support of the Southern Confederacy, Kentucky might prolong the desolating struggle that rebellious States are making to overthrow a Government which they have only known in its blessings; but the triumph of the Government would nevertheless be certain in the end. She would abandon a Government strong and able to protect her, for one that is weak, and that contains, in the very elements of its life, the seeds of distraction and early dissolution. She would adopt, as the law of her existence, the right of secession—a right which has no foundation in jurisprudence, or logic, or in our political history; which Madison, the father of the Federal Constitution, denounced; which has been denounced by most of the States and prominent statesmen now insisting upon its exercise: which, in introducing a principle of indefinite disintegration, cuts up all confederate governments by the roots, and gives them over a prey to the caprices and passions, and transient interests, of their members, as autumnal leaves are given to the winds which blow upon them. In 1814, the Richmond Enquirer, then, as now, the organ of public opinion in the South, pronounced secession to be treason, and nothing else, and such was then the doctrine of Southern statesmen. What was true then is equally true now. The prevalence of this pernicious heresy is mainly the fruit of that farce called "State rights," which demagogues have been so long playing under tragic masks, and which has done more than all things else to unsettle the foundations of the republic, by estranging the people from the Federal Government, as one to be distrusted and resisted, instead of being, what it is, emphatically their own creation, at all times obedient to their will, and in its ministrations the grandest reflex of the greatness and beneficence of popular power that has ever ennobled the history of our race. Said Mr. Clay: "I owe a supreme allegiance to the General Government, and to my State a subordinate one." And this terse language disposes of the whole controversy which has arisen out of the secession movement in regard to the allegiance of the citizen. As the power of the State and Federal Governments are in perfect harmony with each other, so there can be no conflict between the allegiance due to them; each, while acting within the sphere of its constitutional authority, is entitled to be obeyed; but when a State, throwing off all constitutional restraints, seeks to destroy the General Government, to say that its citizens are bound to follow it in this career of crime, and discard the supreme allegiance they owe to the government assailed, is one of the shallowest and most dangerous fallacies that has ever gained credence among men.

Kentucky, occupying a central position in the Union, is now protected from the scourge of foreign war, however much its ravages may waste the towns and cities upon our coasts or the commerce upon our seas; but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, she would be a frontier State, and necessarily the victim of those border feuds and conflicts which have become proverbial in history alike for their fierceness and frequency. The people of the South now sleep quietly in their beds, while there is not a home in infatuated and misguided Virginia that is not filled with the alarms and oppressed by the terrors of war. In the fate of this ancient Commonwealth, dragged to the altar of sacrifice by those who should have stood between her bosom and every foe, Kentucky may read her own. No wonder, therefore, that she has been so coaxingly besought to unite her fortunes with those of the South, and to lay down the bodies of her chivalric sons as a breast-work, behind which the Southern people may be sheltered. Even as attached to the Southern Confederacy she would be weak for all the purposes of self-protection as compared with her present position. But amid the mutations incident to such a helpless and self-disintegrating league, Kentucky would probably soon find herself adhering to a mere fragment of the Confederacy, or it may be standing entirely alone, in the presence of tiers of free States with populations exceeding by many millions her own. Feeble States thus separated from powerful and warlike neighbors by ideal boundaries, or by rivers as easily traversed as rivulets, are as insects that feed upon the lion's lip—liable at every moment to be crushed. The recorded doom of multitudes of such has left us a warning too solemn and impressive to be disregarded.

Kentucky now scarcely feels the contribution she makes to support the Government of the United States, but as a member of the Southern Confederacy, of whose policy free trade will be a cardinal principle, she will be burdened with direct taxation to the amount of double, or, it may be, triple or quadruple that which she now pays into her own treasury. Superadded to this will be required from her her share of those vast outlays necessary for the creation of a navy, the erection of forts and custom-houses along a frontier of several thousand miles; and for the maintenance of that large standing army which will be indispensable at once for her safety and for imparting to the new government that strong military character which, it has been openly avowed, the peculiar institutions of the South will inexorably demand.

Kentucky now enjoys for her peculiar institution the protection of the Fugitive Slave Law, loyally enforced by the Government, and it is this law, effective in its power of recapture, but infinitely more potent in its moral agency in preventing the escape of slaves, that alone saves that institution in the Border States from utter extinction. She cannot carry this law with her into the new Confederacy. She will virtually have Canada brought to her doors in the form of Free States, whose population, relieved of all moral and constitutional obligations to deliver up fugitive slaves, will stand with open arms inviting and welcoming them, and defending them, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. Under such influences, slavery will perish rapidly away in Kentucky, as a ball of snow would melt in a summer's sun.

Kentucky, in her soul, abhors the African slave trade, and turns away with unspeakable horror and loathing from the red altars of King Dahomey. But although this traffic has been temporarily interdicted by the seceded States, it is well understood that this step has been taken as a mere measure of policy for the purpose of impressing the Border States, and of conciliating the European powers. The ultimate legalization of this trade, by a Republic professing to be based upon African servitude, must follow as certainly as does the conclusion from the premises of a mathematical proposition. Is Kentucky prepared to see the hand upon the dial-plate of her civilization rudely thrust back a century, and to stand before the world the confessed champion of the African slave-hunter? Is she, with her unsullied fame, ready to become a pander to the rapacity of the African slave trader, who burdens the very winds of the sea with the moans of the wretched captives whose limbs he has loaded with chains, and whose hearts he has broken? I do not, I cannot, believe it.

For this catalogue of what Kentucky must suffer in abandoning her present honored and secure position, and becoming a member of the Southern Confederacy, what will be her indemnity? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The ill-woven ambition of some of her sons may possibly reach the Presidency of the new Republic: that is all. Alas! alas! for that dream of the Presidency of a Southern Republic, which has disturbed so many pillows in the South, and, perhaps, some in the West, also, and whose lurid light, like a demon's torch, is leading a nation to perdition!

The clamor that in insisting upon the South obeying the laws, the great principle that all popular governments rest upon the consent of the governed is violated, should not receive a moment's consideration. Popular government does, indeed, rest upon the consent of the governed, but it is upon the consent, *not of all, but of a majority of the governed.* Criminals are every day punished and made to obey the laws, certainly against their will, and no man supposes that the principle referred to is thereby invaded. A bill passed by a Legislature, by the majority of a single vote only, though the constituents of all who voted against it should be in fact, as they are held to be in theory, opposed to its provisions, still is not the less operative as a law, and no right of self-government is thereby trampled upon. The clamor alluded to assumes that the States are separate and independent governments, and that laws enacted under the authority of all may be resisted and repealed at the pleasure of each. The people of the United States, so far as the powers of the General Government are concerned, are a unit, and laws passed by a majority of all are binding upon all. The laws and Constitution, however, which the South now resists, have been adopted by her sanction, and the right she now claims is that of a feeble minority to repeal what a majority has adopted. Nothing could be more fallacious.

Civil war, under all circumstances, is a terrible calamity, and yet, from the selfish ambition and wickedness of men, the best governments have not been able to escape it. In regarding that which has been forced upon the Government of the United States, Kentucky should not look so much at the means which may be necessarily employed in its prosecution as at the machinations by which this national tragedy has been brought upon us. When I look upon this bright land, a few months since so prosperous, so tranquil, and so free, and now behold it desolated by war, and the firesides of its thirty millions of people darkened, and their bosoms wrung with anguish, and know, as I do, that all this is the work of a score or two of men, who, over all this national ruin and despair, are preparing to carve with the sword their way to seats of permanent power, I cannot but feel that they are accumulating upon their souls an amount of guilt hardly equalled in all the atrocities of treason and of homicide that have degraded the annals of our race from the foundations of the world. Kentucky may rest well assured that this conflict, which is one of self-defence, will be pursued on the part of the Government in the paternal spirit in which a father seeks to reclaim his erring offspring. No conquest, no effusion of blood, is sought. In sorrow, not in anger, the prayer of all is that the end may be reached without loss of life or waste of property. Among the most powerful instrumentalities, relied on for re-establishing the authority of the Government, is that of the Union sentiment of the South, sustained by a liberated press. It is now trodden to the earth under a reign of terrorism which has no parallel but in the worst days of the French Revolution. The presence of the Government will enable it to rebound, and look its oppressors in the face. At present we are assured that in the seceded States no man expresses an opinion opposed to the revolution but at the hazard of his life and property. The only light which is admitted into political discussion is that which flashes from the sword or gleams from glistening bayonets. A few days since one of the United States Senators from Virginia published a manifesto, in which he announces, with oracular solemnity and severity, that all citizens who would not vote for secession, but were in favor of the Union—not should or ought to—but "MUST leave the State." These words have in them decidedly the crack of the overseer's whip. The Senator evidently treats Virginia as a great negro quarter, in which the lash is the appropriate emblem of authority, and the only argument he will condescend to use. However the freemen of other parts of the State may abase themselves under the exercise of this insolent and proscriptive tyranny, should the Senator, with this scourge of slaves, endeavor to drive the people of Western Virginia from their homes, I will only say, in the language of the narrative of Gilpin's ride:

> "May I be there to see."

It would certainly prove a deeply interesting spectacle.

It is true that before this deliverance of the popular mind of the South from the threatenings and alarm which have subdued it, can be accomplished, the remorseless agitators who have made this revolution, and now hold its reins, must be discarded alike from the public confidence and the public service. The country in its agony is feeling their power, and we well understand how difficult will be the task of overthrowing the ascendancy they have secured. But the Union men of the South—believed to be in the majority in every seceded State, except, perhaps, South Carolina—aided by the presence of the Government, will be fully equal to the emergency. Let these agitators perish, politically, if need be, by scores;

> "A breath can unmake them as a breath has made,"

but destroy this Republic and—

> "Where is that Promethean heat
> That can its light relume?"

Once entombed, when will the Angel of the Resurrection descend to the portals of its sepulchre? There is not a voice which comes to us from the cemetery of nations that does not answer: "Never, never!" Amid the torments of perturbed existence, we may have glimpses of rest and of freedom, as the maniac has glimpses of reason between the paroxysms of his madness, but we shall attain to neither national dignity nor national repose. We shall be a mass of jarring, warring, fragmentary States, enfeebled and demoralized, without power at home, or respectability abroad, and, like the republics of Mexico and South America, we will drift away on a shoreless and ensanguined sea of civil commotion, from which, if the teachings of history are to be trusted, we shall be finally rescued by the iron hand of some military wrecker, who will coin the shattered elements of our greatness and of our strength into a diadem and a throne. Said M. Fould, the great French statesman, to an American citizen, a few weeks since: "Your Republic is dead, and it is probably the last the world will ever see. You will have a reign of terrorism, and after that two or three monarchies." All this may be verified, should this revolution succeed.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our country's flag about our heart-strings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirit that breathes upon us from the battle-fields of our fathers, let us resolve that come weal or woe, we will in life and in death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes. They have floated over our cradles, let it be our prayer and our struggle that they shall float over our graves. They have been unfurled from the snows of Canada to the plains of New Orleans, and to the halls of the Montezumas, and amid the solitudes of every sea; and everywhere, as the luminous symbol of resistless and beneficent power, they have led the brave and the free to victory and to glory. It has been my fortune to look upon this flag in foreign lands and amid the gloom of an oriental despotism, and right well do I know, by contrast, how bright are its stars, and how sublime are its inspirations! If this banner, the emblem for us of all that is grand in human history, and of all that is transporting in human hope, is to be sacrificed on the altars of a Satanic ambition, and thus disappear forever amid the night and tempest of revolution, then will I feel—and who shall estimate the desolation of that feeling?—that the sun has indeed been stricken from the sky of our lives, and that henceforth we shall be but wanderers and outcasts, with nought but the bread of sorrow and of penury for our lips, and with hands ever outstretched in feebleness and supplication, on which, in any hour, a military tyrant may rivet the fetters of a despairing bondage. May God in his infinite mercy save you and me, and the land we so much love, from the doom of such a degradation.

No contest so momentous as this has arisen in human history, for, amid all the conflicts of men and of nations, the life of no such government as ours has ever been at stake. Our fathers won our independence by the blood and sacrifices of a seven years' war, and we have maintained it against the assaults of the greatest power upon the earth; and the question now is, whether we are to perish by our own hands, and have the epitaph of suicide written upon our tomb. The ordeal through which we are passing must involve immense suffering and losses for us all, but the expenditure of not merely hundreds of millions but of billions of treasure will be well made, if the result shall be the preservation of our institutions.

Could my voice reach every dwelling in Kentucky, I would implore its inmates—if they would not have the rivers of their prosperity shrink away, as do unfed streams beneath the summer heats—to rouse themselves from their lethargy, and fly to the rescue of their country before it is everlastingly too late. Man should appeal to man, and neighborhood to neighborhood, until the electric fires of patriotism shall flash from heart to heart in one unbroken current throughout the land. It is a time in which the work-shop, the office, the counting-house, and the field, may well be abandoned for the solemn duty that is upon us, for all these toils will but bring treasure, not for ourselves, but for the spoiler, if this revolution is not arrested. We are all, with our every earthly interest, embarked in mid-ocean on the same common deck. The howl of the storm is in our ears, and "the lightning's red glare is painting hell on the sky," and while the noble ship pitches and rolls under the lashings of the waves, the cry is heard that she has sprung a leak at many points, and that the rushing waters are mounting rapidly in the hold. The man who, in such an hour, will not work at the pumps, is either a maniac or a monster.

Sincerely yours, J. HOLT.

The Mobile Mailboats.—The steamer Oregon left New Orleans on Saturday morning carrying the mail with a large number of passengers for Mobile. The Picayune is informed, however, that this will be the last trip of the Mobile mail-boats, in consequence of apprehended dangers from being intercepted by Federal war steamers, and that the mails will hereafter be sent by railroad via Jackson, Miss., and thence to Mobile by the Mobile and Ohio road.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Frankfort, June 15, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Smith vs Miller, Carter; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Gatewood vs Gatewood's ex'ors, Montgomery; petition for modification of mandate filed.
Swange vs Nickle et al, Morgan; cross appeal granted.
Hamilton vs Hawkins, Bath; petition for rehearing filed.
Gay vs Holmes, Montgomery; subpoena duces tecum awarded.
Ambersy's adm'r vs Ambersy's heirs, Rowan;
Goble vs Davenport, Lawrence;
Fulkerson vs Howe et al, Lawrence;
Little vs Stone's ex'or, Bath—were continued.
Barrett vs Coburn, Carter;
Dailey vs Tipton, Rowan;
McHenry vs Moore, Lawrence—were submitted on briefs.
See vs Moore, Lawrence; agreed by Dulin for appellee and James for appellant.

☞ The spirit of these unfading lines is sweeter than the breath of "Myrtle, Rose, and Jasmine":

[For the Louisville Journal.]

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIE REESE, WHO CAME HERE FROM MEXICO IN 1858, AND DIED IN 1861.

BY ROSA VERTNER JOHNSON.

No asphodel or cypress wreath around the tomb shall twine,
Of one whose eye wore such a look of beaming joy as thine;
No shade of earthly sin or woe had ever dimmed thy brow,
Young stranger, and no type of gloom shall mind us of thee now.

Thou wert from a far southern land, where tropic flowers grow wild,
And on thy cheek the south had set its sunny seal, fair child,
Tinting the clear, rich olive there with warm, carnation dyes,
And summer laughter rifted the dark languor of thine eyes.

We loved thee, and it seemed so hard that thou shouldst die so young,
Ere yet one pearl of joy was lost, which Hope for thee had strung;
Yet, when death scattered them, we knew a richer strand was given,
To adorn thee for that vacant place thou wert called to fill in Heaven.

No, not the cypress, nor the yew, nor asphodel's sad bloom,
But Myrtle, Rose, and Jasmine shall twine about thy tomb,
Meet types of one whose heart was warm as southern skies in June,
And thrilled with joy as thrill the bowers of southern birds with tune.

Oh, may it soothe thy mother's heart, in her far home, to hear
That her lost boy to foreign hearts became so strangely dear,
Among their own loved dead to him a resting-place they gave,
And those who pass it will not say, "there is a *stranger's* grave."

Lexington, May 13, 1861.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Frankfort, June 11, 1861.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Divine vs Bullock, Montgomery; reversed.
See vs Moore, Lawrence; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gatewood vs Gatewood's ex'rs, Montgomery; motion to amend mandate overruled.
Dailey vs Tipton, Rowan; order of submission set aside, affidavit filed, death of appellee suggested, and cause continued.
Hamilton vs Hawkins, Bath; petition for rehearing overruled.
J. C. Hornbeck's heirs vs Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt;
J. Hornbeck vs Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt; rehearing granted.
Smith vs Miller, Carter; fi fa indorsed.
Davis vs Lumpkins et al, Morgan;
Little vs Dougherty et al, Morgan; continued.
Kennedy's trustee vs Arthur, Kenton;
Kennedy's trustee vs Arthur, Kenton; agreement filed.
Taylor's heirs vs Kinkead, Lawrence;
Howard vs Howard, Morgan;
Swange vs Nickle et al, Morgan;
Turner et al vs Wells, Morgan;
Lewis vs Henry, Morgan; submitted on briefs.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

Washington, June 9.

A semi-official letter from England gives assurance that the British Government is gradually changing from its original partiality for the rebel States. The Government is yet anything but friendly to the Union, but is decidedly not so open in its hostility as it was before the arrival of Mr. Adams, whose letters leave no room to doubt that the Ministry had once determined upon recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and they were endeavoring to precipitate such action before the arrival of our new Minister.

In the interview which Mr. Adams had with Lord John Russell, the former very distinctly expressed the belief that the British Government had such a purpose, and charged the British Ministry with a want of common diplomatic courtesy in attempting to decide on so vital a question before affording an opportunity to the administration of explaining the position in which the government of the country was placed, the object of the rebels, and the power of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

Mr. Adams took occasion to represent to the British Minister the injustice of recognizing the rebels, and to warn him that this Government would not permit the interference of any foreign government to prevent the subjugation of the rebel States of the Union.

It is more than probable that the Spanish Government will decline to receive Carl Schurz as Minister to Spain; at least the representatives of Spain here at Washington do not hesitate to express such a belief.

Frederick, Md., June 11.

The troops recently at the Point of Rocks have certainly been withdrawn and are now with the main body at Harper's Ferry.

Much dissatisfaction is reported to exist among the Kentuckians on the Maryland heights, and a rumor is current here that in a few days they intend displaying the stars and stripes and probably desert in a body.

Baltimore, June 11.

It is not known how many were killed or wounded in the unfortunate collision of Federal troops previous to marching on Great Bethel. The loss was, however, inconsiderable. The fire of our troops on the masked battery did apparently little execution, being composed of small field pieces and howitzers against rifled cannon of the rebels. The attack lasted but half an hour, when the retreat was sounded and executed in good order.

The troops throughout this trying affair behaved well. The estimated number killed was about thirty and one hundred wounded.

Major Winthrop, Aid of General Butler, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grinnell, of the New York First Regiment, are missing. Among the killed are Lieut. Grebbes, of the U. S. artillery. He was struck on the right side of the forehead by a rifle cannon ball, which tore away the upper part of his head.

New York, June 11.

The Herald's account of the affair at Bethel states that, after the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the First, Second, and Third New York Regiments, with two light field-pieces, under Lieut. Gribels, came upon an advanced guard of the rebels, defeated and drove them back, taking thirty prisoners. They then advanced on Big Bethel, in York county, where they came upon the enemy, 4,000 strong, and drove right into them. They were in position, protected by six heavy batteries, mounting six and twelve pounders and heavy rifled cannon. Both Duryee's Zouaves and Hawkins's regiment charged right up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch and were compelled to fall back—after a two hour's contest. The ammunition gave out and the troops retired in perfect order.

The Tribune's report says all but one rifled gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zouaves charged the enemy scattered but were rallied. Not more than half the force was brought into action at once. Lieutenant Gribbles's body was gallantly saved by being brought off the field on his own cannon.

Washington, June 11.

A special despatch to the New York Post says there is great excitement here over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel. It is the general opinion among military men that there was gross mismanagement and bad leadership of the Federal forces.

The secessionists are looking up emboldened by the repulse of our troops.

A prominent Baltimorean now in this city states that several secession flags are again flying in Baltimore, and that Gen. Banks is needed to keep the rebels in check.

The border warfare between Maryland and Virginia is becoming very bitter.

St. Louis, June 11.

Another conference between the State and Federal authorities was held in this city to-day. The State was represented by Governor Jackson and Major-General Price and the General Government by Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair. The State authorities demanded the disbanding and removal of the Federal troops from Missouri soil, and the State would disband the militia. Gen. Lyon refused this, and the conference, after four hours' session, broke up without coming to any pacific conclusion.

Baltimore, June 11.

A correspondent of the American says that the fight at Williamsport between the Home Guard and the rebels continued all day. Several rebels were wounded, and one killed.

Washington, June 11.

Assurances received from Belgium say she will not recognize the Confederate States.

The statement of the rebels of supplies of arms from Belgium was greatly exaggerated.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

Halifax, June 10.

The Arabia, from Liverpool, Saturday evening, the 1st, via Queenstown the 2d, arrived here this evening. Her news is three days later.

In the House of Commons, on the 30th of May, Lord John Russell intimated that an Englishman had been forced into the militia service at New Orleans, but that the British Consul there had ordered his release. Other similar circumstances had occurred in the Southern States, but they appeared to have been unauthorized, and assurances had been received from the Montgomery Government deprecating such acts.

During his (Russell) speech, he also deprecated the exultation with which Sir John Ramsden had alluded to the bursting of the bubble of democracy in America. In common with the great bulk of his countrymen, he (Russell) was deeply pained at the civil war which had broken out in the United States, and which arose from the accursed poison of slavery left them by England, and which had clung around them like a poisoned garment from the first hour of their independence.

The London Times, on the American blockade and England's position, urges that now while there is yet time the European governments should come to an understanding on the subject and adopt a public law.

France.—The American citizens in Paris favorable to the Union met together on the 29th. About one hundred and fifty attended, one third being ladies, including the wife of Gen. Scott. Mr. Cowden presided. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to maintain the Union under any circumstances.

Mr. Dayton said since his arrival in Paris he could detect no unfriendly feeling on the part of France to the United States, and certainly no French citizens could be found among the privateers. He expressed the conviction that the rebellion would be put down.

Cassius M. Clay spoke at some length. He was energetic on the conduct of England. He declares that if ever the flag of England became associated with the black flag of the South, the banner of the United States and the tri-color of France would be seen against her, for France had not forgotten Saint Helena.

Col. Fremont spoke. He was received with enthusiasm. He made quite a moderate speech. He regretted the war, but felt confident that it would end in the triumph of truth and justice. He had been called back to America and lost no time in responding, and he was ready to give his best services to his country.

Rev. Dr. McClintock followed. He did not attach any importance to the muttering of the English press or the Secretary of War. The people of England had not yet spoken and when they did their voice would not be found on the side of piracy and slavery.

The attention of the Government was called in the House of Commons to the fact that France was largely augmenting her navy, especially in iron-plated steamers.

In the House of Lords there was a discussion on the India supply of cotton.

Earl Gray pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of the staple there.

MARRIED,

In this city, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding, Mr. Joseph Dietrey and Miss Louisa Mitchell, all of this city.

In New Albany, Ind., on the 1th inst., by the Rev. Father Neyron, B. B. O'Connor to Miss Kate O'Reilly.

PROF. WOOD'S
HAIR
RESTORATIVE.
THE ONLY ARTICLE
WORTHY
UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE!!
AND
THE ONLY ONE HAVING
IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND!
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE!

See what a distinguished St. Louis Physician says of it:

St. Louis, July 19, 1860.

O. J. Wood, Esq.: Dear Sir: Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones, throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug, saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York. Yours, truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

Warren Springs, Perry county, Pa., June 7th, 1860.

Prof. Wood: Dear Sir:—I was induced, more than a year ago, to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug store, and bought a bottle, and am now prepared to recommend it to universal use; for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of no trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this, or any part of it, in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you. Yours, &c., H. H. ETTER.

Bloomington, Ind., July 30th, 1859.

Dear Sir:—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over 50 years of age. For about twenty years past, my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white, and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles, and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely free of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off, and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from under the hands of a French champooner. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head. Yours, truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Is the only reliable article for you to use,

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and gentlemen, in all parts of the world, testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

PROFESSOR S. THALBERG, PIANIST, says on his arrival in the United States he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 13 NASSAU STREET, N. Y., says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few weeks' trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE, says he is now sixty years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative, the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than for twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., NEW ORLEANS, says that he lost his hair by the Yellow Fever, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

M. J. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALABAMA, says the Restorative has done much good in his part of the country. He used it for baldness, and now has a fine head of hair.

T. L. MORSE, LEBANON, KENTUCKY, says he has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO', ILLINOIS, says he had the scald head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a rich, glossy head of hair.

Ligonier, Noble co., Ind., Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH,
If your hair is gray, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If your hair is thin, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you are bald, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have nervous headache, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you have dandruff, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
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If you desire glossy hair, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire to preserve the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you desire not to lose the color, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you want a cheap article, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful lock, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you admire the beautiful ringlet, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a beautiful complexion, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
If you wish a face free from pimples, Use Prof. Wood's hair restorative.
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sp3 deod[illegible]

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IN offering the KENTUCKY CLIPPER, we are confident that all the requisites for a perfect mowing machine will be found in it.

It is cheap, lighter in weight and draft, than any other yet made, efficient, simple in construction, and durable.

It has two independent driving wheels, both drivers, (yet with but one set of gear,) so that when one wheel runs into a low place, meets an obstruction, or in turning—the other being in gear—the knife continues to vibrate, preventing all liability to clog or choke. The wheels are each coupled to the shaft by a pawl and ratchet, so that in backing the machine is out of gear, yet when moving forward may be thrown in or out of gear at pleasure.

The cutter-bar is jointed, so as readily to adjust itself to uneven surfaces, and is easily raised by means of a lever to pass over obstructions. It may also be raised and folded over in rear of the frame. It is made of the best cast-steel, thin, but rigid and strong.

The entire machine, with the exception of the tongue, is made of iron and steel, yet very light, weighing less than 500 pounds. Width of swath, four feet.

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apr9 w12

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m22 w3m

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Having been established in Louisville for the last 15 years, and having had a large practice in the treatment of the following diseases:—Scrofula, Cancer, Piles Sore Eyes, Syphilis, Fistula, and to remove the horrible consequences of Onanism, or Self-pollution, has given him proof to sustain any statement of the highest character—such men as Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, Judges J. R. Underwood, Loving, Johnson, Capt. W. S. D. Megowan.
[CITY.]
I had Fistula and was cured by Dr. Price, without the knife or ligature, in seventeen days. JOSEPH YOUCE.
[HARDIN CO., KY.]
I had a negro man with Fistula, and he was cured by Dr. Price in three weeks. WM. BARD.
[GOLCONDA, ILL.]
I had Fistula for fifteen years, with six openings, and was cured by Dr. Price in three weeks. RILEY WILLIAMS.
I am a healthy and happy man, having been cured from the horrid effects of Onanism. A. CITIZEN.
Office on Market, between Sixth and Seventh sts. Address, enclosing a postage stamp, Louisville, Ky.
feb19 d&w

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!
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MAIN STREET, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH,
INVITE attention to their large and elegant assortment of Goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS at prices lower than ever before offered, consisting in part of *ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES*, of London and Geneva manufacture, of the finest quality movements, and most beautiful style of cases; Diamond, Opal, and Pearl Rings of our own manufacture and the most exquisite designs. *JEWELRY*, in sets and half sets, of Coral, Carbuncle, Garnet Pearl, Amethyst, Cameo, &c., &c., set in fine gold and of the richest designs. Gold, Vest, Fob, and Guard Chains; Gold Chatelains, Keys, Lockets, Thimbles Card Cases, Necklaces, Armlets, Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, &c. *SILVER-WARE.* Tea Sets; Coffee Urns, Soup Tureens, Pitchers Salvers, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks; Pie, Pudding, Cake, Butter, and Dessert Knives; Ice Cream Sets, Flower Vases, &c., &c., of the latest styles. Silver-plated Ware of every description and of the best quality, at very low prices.
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d13 d&b

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Christmas and New Year's Presents
AT
WM. KENDRICK'S,
85 Third st., between Main and Market.
My stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE
Was never more complete than at present, and is offered on as fair terms as can be procured in the city. Call and see MANY NEW THINGS.
d24 d&w

Certificates of Stock Lost.
THIS is to notify all concerned that, having lost or mislaid the following Certificates of Stock in the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Co., viz: No. 6,838, for 26½ shares, and No. 7,581, for 1½ shares, amounting in all to 28 shares, I shall, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of said Company, make application for new Certificates in lieu of same.
m24 d2&w8 L. M. FLOURNOY

$500 REWARD.
Burglars and Robbers.
ON Monday night, April 1st, my house was entered by a gang of thieves, my steward chloroformed or silenced in sleep, robbed of his clothes and purse; and the robbers took what SILVER WARE they could find—spoons marked with an "H"—a SPANISH SADDLE, with fine quilted yellow buckskin cover, marked on each side in quilting with a large *heart*—a 4-year old sorrel Mare, with two white hind feet, and slight blaze down the face, branded distinctly on left shoulder with a *heart*.
A liberable reward will be given for the apprehension or discovery of the scoundrels. W. P. HART,
Spring Hill, Near Versailles, Woodford co., Ky.
Louisville Journal copy and charge this office.—*Lexington Observer.*
apr16 wtf

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of the Jefferson County Court, I will sell, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, on Monday, June 24, 1861, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock,
A NEGRO MAN, viz:
Bill, 18 years of age, black smooth skin, 5 feet 6½ inches high, weighing 152½ lbs, speaks quickly when spoken to and is rather intelligent, broad full face and beautiful set of teeth, small scar on right upper lip near his nose, heavy set and well made.
Terms of Sale.—On a credit of 6 months; the purchaser to give bond, with security, having force and effect of a replevin bond, bearing interest from date.
a24 d3&wtd J. WASH. DAVIS, S. J. C.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon. Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage acceptable. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
m26 w6m

TWO WORKS, VALUABLE TO THE SICK OR well, sent by mail, no pay expected until received, read, and approved. Address, Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York.
1st.—Six lectures on the causes, prevention, and cure of Lung, Throat, and Skin diseases; Rheumatism, and Male and Female complaints. On the mode of preserving health to 100 years. 360 pages, 36 engravings. Price fifty cents, in silver or Postoffice stamps.
2d.—A work on the cause and cure of diseases of the Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys; on Apoplexy, Palsy, and Dyspepsia; why we grow old and what cures disease. 168 pages, 6 engravings. Price 30 cents. Say which book you wish, giving name, State, county, town, and postoffice.
s24 w1y

$300 Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of August, 1859, a negro boy named JOURDON, of black color, medium size, about 22 years of age, and stammers when spoken to. Said boy was raised by Mr. Jerry Wilson, near Versailles, Ky., and sold to Dr. Woods, of Lexington, of whom I purchased him for $1,200.
The above reward will be paid if caught in a free State and lodged in the Louisville Jail, or $200 if caught in this State and lodged in the jail in this city.
s4 wtf SHAPLEY OWEN.

POP CORN BALLS.
THIS favorite article of Confectionary can now be had at wholesale of the following houses:
BRADAS & SHULTZ, Louisville, Ky.,
A. BORIE, Louisville, Ky.,
D. GAETANO & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
JAS. H. McCURDY, New Albany, Ind., and at the Factory on Fifth street, between Main and Market, and at retail by all confectioners.
17 w1y

W. B. BELKNAP. M. L. BELKNAP.
W. B. Belknap & Co.,
Agents for the sale of Shoenberger's Iron, Nails, Steel, Spikes, E. & T. Fairbanks & Co.'s Scales, Burden's Horse Shoes, Improved Machine Horse & Mule Shoes, corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Kentucky.
Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Oakum, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c.
al7wt

TO THE
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PUBLIC.
THE public have been so often imposed upon by unprincipled men who have advertised worthless nostrums as valuable Medicinal Remedies for disease, that it is now extremely difficult to introduce an article of real merit.
In calling your attention to
Dr. J. BOVEE DOD'S
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
We feel confident that we are performing an act of humanity to the afflicted of the land, as should never cause us to be classed among the humbugs of the day.
These justly celebrated WINE BITTERS are made from a skillful combination of Bayberry, Gentian, Camomile Flowers, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey and Spikenard, with a pure and unadulterated Wine. As a remedy for
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Diseases of the Throat, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Nervous Complaints, Diseases peculiar to Females, and, as a general Tonic, they will prove truly valuable. For Weakness and General Debility, they are
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For sale by J. G. Caldwell & Son, Jeffersonville, Ind., W. Springer & Bro., Louisville, Ky., Scribner & Maginness, New Albany, Ind.
CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Proprietors, 78 William street, N. Y.
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nov7 w1y

STOCK FARM FOR SALE.
MY STOCK FARM, situated in Piatt county, Ill., six miles west of Monticello, county seat, and seven miles northwest of Bement Station, on the Great Western Railroad of Illinois, is for sale.
The tract of land contains 1700 acres of the most beautiful rolling prairie, entirely fenced, and in good cultivation, and two hundred acres adjoining of timber land.
There are upon the place 5 Dwelling Houses, one a large frame house, with ten rooms, with good Cellar, Cistern, and Well—one large Frame Barn, 44 feet by 70, with good lots and sheds for Stock—one good Fairbank's Stock Scale.
There are seven Springs of living water—as good feed lots as any Stock Farm in the State; 800 acres of the land is well set in Blue Grass and Timothy, the balance in prime order for Corn or other Small Grain.
There are two good Orchards of bearing trees on the place.
This tract of land could readily be divided into two or three farms, each portion having timber and water. The entire farm is under-drained [illegible].
This farm is situated in a neighborhood of thrifty farmers, who support School-houses and Churches, and the location healthy and delightful.
I will sell for less money than is asked by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for their raw prairie lands, and give immediate possession. Any person wishing to look at this Farm, by calling on me at my residence in Decatur, will be shown over it free of expense.
apr16 w3m B. C. JOHNS.

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1609 CHESTNUT ST.
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THIS ARM and HAND are so perfect indications of nature that the wearer's loss is quite unnoticed. The Patent Leg has been in use 14 years, and the inventor has received (over all competitors) *fifty* most *honorary awards* from distinguished scientific societies in the principal cities of the world; among which are the great Medals of the World's Exhibitions in London and New York. Nearly 3,000 limbs in daily use, and an increasing patronage indicate the satisfaction the Palmer Leg has given. The Original Patent has been extended, and the inventor has removed to the establishment No. 1,609 Chestnut street, built (at an expense of $25,000) expressly for the business. Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis to every applicant.
de5 w1y B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

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PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.
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ON THE INFIRMITIES OF Youth and Maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginations, involuntary blushings, defective memory, indigestion, and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages and illustrated with upwards of one hundred & thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.
Young men who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATMENT.
We have for the greater part of the past year devoted our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled Physicians and Surgeons in Europe and on the Continent—such men as CIVIALE, LENOIRE, RICORD, BRECHETEAU, ACTON, and CURLINGS of the French and English Hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal Hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of the various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.
Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.
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jy16 w1y